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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

MR. DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL.

Tancred; or, the New Crusade. By B. Disraeli,

M.P. 3 vols. Colburn.

M.P. and N.W. (Member of Parliament and Novel Writer); what a carpet is spread for the exercise and eccentricity of genius! And assuredly our author delights in a caper thereon; giving us something of the novelist in the House, with a compensation of something of the politician in the Novel. What his aim is in the former, we can pretty well understand; but what his object is in the latter, we confess puzzles us the more, the more we read. That there is a great Asian mystery is stated, and we presume that the author intends to solve it in his own time; and he seems to be taking his own time to do it, for there is no advance in these three volumes, which,

"Like the story of the bear and fiddle,
Begin, but break off in the middle."

The first volume is a *pot pourri* of characters already familiar to the public through *Coningsby* and *Sybil*; to whom are added some new folks, including the hero, Tancred, Marquis of Montacute, only son and heir to the Duke and Duchess of Bellamont. Whether he is the Coming Man or not we cannot tell; but his irrepressible vocation is to go to Jerusalem, and devotedly traverse the Holy Land, and worship, a pilgrim, at sacred places. In volumes two and three we have his adventures in Jerusalem and Syria, among Druses, Maronites, Arabs, Israelites, &c. &c. &c.—a sort of eastern romance, which may tend towards Mr. Disraeli's progressive development of human affairs, but as yet develops nothing but a beautiful Jewess, with whom Tancred falls in love, and a number of intrigues, skirmishes, imprisonments, woundings, sicknesses, escapes, intermingled with descriptions of the people and their mode of life in Lebanon and other districts visited. In these incidents we confess to feeling no interest; and we shall therefore pick our illustrations of the work from the first volume, in which we have examples of the personal smartness and graphic handling of the author. The opening is a fair specimen of the latter:

"In that part of the celebrated parish of St. George which is bounded on one side by Piccadilly, and on the other by Curzon Street, is a district of a peculiar character. 'Tis a cluster of small streets of little houses, frequently intersected by mews, which here are numerous, and sometimes gradually, rather than abruptly, terminating in a ramification of those mysterious regions. Sometimes a group of courts develops itself, and you may even chance to find your way into a small market-place. Those, however, who are accustomed to connect these hidden residences of the humble with scenes of misery and characters of violence need not apprehend in this district any appeal to their sympathies or any shock to their tastes. All is extremely genteel; and there is almost as much repose as in the golden saloons of the contiguous palaces. At any rate, if there be as much vice, there is as little crime. No sight or sound can be seen or heard at any hour which could pain the most precise or the most fastidious. Even if a chance oath may float on the air from a stable-yard to the lodging of a French cook, 'tis of the newest fashion; and if responded to with less of novel charm, the repartee is at least conveyed in the language of the most polite of nations. They bet upon the Derby in these parts a little;

Enlarged 64.

are interested in Goodwood, which they frequent; have perhaps, in general, a weakness for play; live highly, and indulge those passions which luxury and refinement encourage; but that is all. A policeman would as soon think of reconnoitring these secluded streets as of walking into a house in Park Lane or Berkeley Square, to which, in fact, this population in a great measure belongs. For here reside the wives of house-stewards and of butlers, in tenements furnished by the honest savings of their husbands, and let in lodgings to increase their swelling incomes; here dwells the retired servant, who now devotes his practised energies to the occasional festival, which, with his accumulations in the three per cents, or in one of the public houses of the quarter, secures him at the same time an easy living, and the casual enjoyment of that great world which lingers in his memory. Here may be found his grace's coachman, and here his lordship's groom, who keeps a book, and bleeds periodically too speculative footmen, by betting odds on his master's horses. But above all, it is in this district that the cooks have ever sought a favourite and elegant abode. An air of stillness and serenity, of exhausted passions and suppressed emotion, rather than of sluggishness and of dulness, distinguishes this quarter during the day.

"When you turn from the vitality and brightness of Piccadilly, the park, the palace, the terraced mansions, the sparkling equipages, the cavaliers cantering up the hill, the swarming multitude, and enter the region of which we are speaking, the effect is at first almost unearthly. Not a carriage, not a horseman, scarcely a passenger; there seems some great and sudden collapse in the metropolitan system, as if a pest had been announced, or an enemy were expected in alarm by a vanquished capital. The approach from Curzon Street has not this effect. Hyde Park has still about it something of Arcadia. There are woods and waters, and the occasional illusion of an illimitable distance of sylvan joyance. The spirit is allured to gentle thoughts as we wander in what is still really a lane, and, turning down Stanhope Street, behold that house which the great Lord Chesterfield tells us, in one of his letters, he was 'building among the fields.' The cawing of the rooks in his gardens sustains the tone of mind; and Curzon Street, after long, straggling, sawney course, ceasing to be a thoroughfare, and losing itself in the gardens of another palace, is quite in keeping with all the accessories. In the night, however, the quarter of which we are speaking is alive. The manners of the population follow those of their masters. They keep late hours. The banquet and the ball dismiss them to their homes at a time when the trades of ordinary regions move in their last sleep, and dream of opening shutters and decking the windows of their shops. At night the chariot whirls round the frequent corners of these little streets, and the opening valves of the mews vomit forth their legion of broughams. At night, too, the footman, taking advantage of a ball at Holderness or a concert at Lansdowne House, and knowing that, in either instance, the link-boy will answer when necessary for his summoned name, ventures to look in at his club, reads the paper, talks of his master or his mistress, and perhaps throws a main. The shops of this district, depending almost entirely for their custom on the classes we have indicated, and kept often by their relations, follow the order of the place, and are most busy when other places of business are closed."

We are introduced to the lofty Duke and Duchess

of Bellamont, moving in the highest but not most obvious sphere; and we read:

"After Easter, parliament requiring their presence, the court-yard of one of the few palaces in London opened, and the world learnt that the Duke and Duchess of Bellamont had arrived at Bellamont House, from Montacute Castle. During their stay in town, which they made as brief as they well could, and which never exceeded three months, they gave a series of great dinners, principally attended by noble relations, and those families of the county who were so fortunate as to have also a residence in London. Regularly every year, also, there was a grand banquet given to some members of the royal family by the Duke and Duchess of Bellamont, and regularly every year the Duke and Duchess of Bellamont had the honour of dining at the palace. Except at a ball or concert under the royal roof, the Duke and Duchess were never seen any where in the evening. The great ladies indeed, the Lady St. Julians, and the Marchionesses of Deloraine, always sent them invitations, though they were ever declined. But the Bellamonts maintained a sort of traditional acquaintance with a few great houses, either by the ties of relationship, which, among the aristocracy, are very ramified, or by occasionally receiving travelling magnificoes at their hospitable castle. To the great body, however, of what is called 'the world'—the world that lives in St. James's Street and Pall Mall, that looks out of a club window, and surveys mankind as Lucretius from his philosophic tower; the world of the Georges and the Jemmys; of Mr. Cassilij and Mr. Melton; of the Milffords and the Fitzherons, the Berners and the Egertons, the Mr. Ormsbys and the Alfred Mountchesneys—the Duke and Duchess of Bellamont were absolutely unknown. All that the world knew was, that there was a great peer who was called Duke of Bellamont; that there was a great house in London, with a court-yard, which bore his name; that he had a castle in the country, which was one of the boasts of England; and that this great duke had a duchess; but they never met them any where, nor did their wives and their sisters, and the ladies whom they admired, or who admired them either at ball or at breakfast, either at morning dances or at evening *déjeuners*. It was clear, therefore, that the Bellamonts might be very great people, but they were not in 'society.'"

On the coming of age of their only son, a grand *fête* is given in the country, which Leander, a supreme cook, is engaged to superintend. He is a sort of caricature of Ude or Soyer—if such artists can be caricatured. When the feasting is over, the duke thinks of entering his son into public life; and the following extracts will so far exhibit what seems to be the main scope of the novel. The father is proposing that his son should go into parliament, to which he is averse, and the colloquy proceeds:

"There would be no necessity, under any circumstances, for that, my dear father," said Lord Montacute; "for, to be frank, I believe I should feel as little disposed to enter parliament three years hence as now." The duke looked still more surprised. "Mr. Fox was not of age when he took his seat," said his grace. "You know how old Mr. Pitt was when he was a minister. Sir Robert, too, was in harness very early. I have always heard the good judges say—Lord Eskdale, for example—that a man might speak in parliament too soon, but it was impossible to go in too soon." "If he wished to succeed in that assembly," replied Lord

Montacute, 'I can easily believe it. In all things an early initiation must be of advantage. But I have not that wish.' 'I don't like to see a man take his seat in the House of Lords who has not been in the House of Commons. He seems to me always, in a manner, unfledged.' 'It will be a long time, I hope, my dear father, before I take my seat in the House of Lords,' said Lord Montacute, 'if, indeed, I ever do.' 'In the course of nature 'tis a certainty.' 'Suppose the Duke's plan for perpetuating an aristocracy do not succeed,' said Lord Montacute, 'and our house ceases to exist?' His father shrugged his shoulders. 'It is not our business to suppose that. I hope it never will be the business of any one, at least seriously. This is a great country, and it has become great by its aristocracy.' 'You think, then, our sovereigns did nothing for our greatness—Queen Elizabeth, for example, of whose visit to Montacute you are so proud?' 'They performed their part.' 'And have ceased to exist. We may have performed our part, and may meet the same fate.' 'Why, you are talking liberalism!' 'Hardly that, my dear father, for I have not expressed an opinion.' 'I wish I knew what your opinions were, my dear boy, or even your wishes.' 'Well, then—to do my duty.' 'Exactly: you are a pillar of the state; support the state.' 'Ah! if any one would tell me what the state is,' said Lord Montacute, sighing. 'It seems to me that your pillars remain, but they support nothing; in that case, though the shafts may be perpendicular, and the capitals very ornate, they are no longer props, they are a ruin.' 'You would hand us over, then, to the ten-pounders?' 'They do not even pretend to be a state,' said Lord Montacute; 'they do not even profess to support any thing; on the contrary, the essence of their philosophy is, that nothing is to be established, and every thing is to be left to itself.' 'The common sense of this country and the fifty-pound clause will carry us through,' said the duke. 'Through what?' inquired his son. 'This—this state of transition,' replied his father. 'A passage to what?' 'Ah! that is a question the wisest cannot answer.' 'But into which the weakest, among whom I class myself, have surely a right to inquire.' 'Unquestionably; and I know nothing that will tend more to assist you in your researches than acting with practical men.' 'And practising all their blunders,' said Lord Montacute. 'I can conceive an individual who has once been entrapped into their haphazard courses, continuing in the fatal confusion to which he has contributed his quota; but I am at least free, and I wish to continue so.' 'And do nothing?' 'But does it follow that a man is infirm of action, because he declines fighting in the dark?' 'And how would you act then? What are your plans? Have you any?' 'I have.' 'Well, that is satisfactory,' said the duke, with animation. 'Whatever they are, you know you may count upon my doing every thing that is possible to forward your wishes. I know they cannot be unworthy ones, for I believe, my child, you are incapable of a thought that is not good or great.' 'I wish I knew what was good and great,' said Lord Montacute; 'I would struggle to accomplish it.' 'But you have formed some views; you have some plans. Speak to me of them, and without reserve; as to a friend, the most affectionate, the most devoted.' 'My father,' said Lord Montacute; and, moving, he drew a chair to the table, and seated himself by the duke, 'you possess and have a right to my confidence. I ought not to have said that I doubted about what was good; for I know you.' 'Sons like you make good fathers.' 'It is not always so,' said Lord Montacute; 'you have been to me more than a father, and I bear to you and to my mother a profound and fervent affection; an affection,' he added, in a faltering tone, 'that is rarer, I believe, in this age than it was in old days. I feel it at this moment more deeply,' he continued, in a firmer tone, 'because I am about to propose that we should for a time separate.' The duke turned pale, and leant

forward in his chair, but did not speak. 'You have proposed to me to-day,' continued Lord Montacute, after a momentary pause, 'to enter public life. I do not shrink from its duties. On the contrary, from the position in which I am born, still more from the impulse of my nature, I am desirous to fulfil them. I have meditated on them, I may say, even for years. But I cannot find that it is part of my duty to maintain the order of things—for I will not call it system—which at present prevails in our country. It seems to me that it cannot last, as nothing can endure, or ought to endure, that is not founded upon principle; and its principle I have not discovered. In nothing, whether it be religion, or government, or manners, sacred, or political, or social life, do I find faith; and if there be no faith, how can there be duty? Is there such a thing as religious truth? Is there such a thing as political right? Is there such a thing as social propriety? Are these facts, or are they mere phrases? And if they be facts, where are they likely to be found in England? Is truth in our Church? Why, then, do you support Dissent? Who has the right to govern? The Monarch? You have robbed him of his prerogative. The Aristocracy? You confess to me that we exist by sufferance. The People? They themselves tell you that they are nullities. Every session of parliament in which you wish to introduce me, the method by which power is distributed is called in question, altered, patched up, and again impugned. As for our morals, tell me—is charity the supreme virtue, or the greatest of errors? Our social system ought to depend on a clear conception of this point. Our morals differ in different countries, in different towns, in different streets, even in different acts of parliament. What is moral in London is immoral in Montacute; what is crime among the multitude is only vice among the few.' 'You are going into first principles,' said the duke much surprised. 'Give me then second principles,' replied his son; 'give me any.' 'We must take a general view of things to form an opinion,' said his father, mildly. 'The general condition of England is superior to that of any other country; it cannot be denied, that on the whole there is more political freedom, more social happiness, more sound religion, and more material prosperity, among us than in any nation in the world.' 'I might question all that,' said his son; 'but they are considerations that do not affect my views. If other states are worse than we are, and I hope they are not, our condition is not mended, but the contrary, for we then need the salutary stimulus of example.' 'There is no sort of doubt,' said the duke, 'that the state of England at this moment is the most flourishing that has ever existed, certainly in modern times. What with these railroads, even the condition of the poor, which I admit was lately far from satisfactory, is infinitely improved. Every man has work who needs it, and wages are even high.' 'The railroads may have improved, in a certain sense, the condition of the working classes almost as much as that of members of parliament. They have been a good thing for both of them. And if you think that more labour is all that is wanted by the people of England, we may be easy for a time. I see nothing in this fresh development of material industry but fresh causes of moral deterioration. You have announced to the millions that their welfare is to be tested by the amount of their wages. Money is to be the cupel of their worth as it is of all other classes. You propose for their conduct the least ennobling of all impulses. If you have seen an aristocracy invariably become degraded under such influence; if all the vices of a middle class may be traced to such an absorbing motive; why are we to believe that the people should be more pure, or that they should escape the catastrophe of the policy that confounds the happiness with the wealth of nations?' The duke shook his head, and then said, 'You should not forget we live in an artificial state.' 'So I often hear, sir,' replied his son; 'but where is the

art? It seems to me the very quality wanting in our present condition. Art is order, method, harmonious results obtained by fine and powerful principles. I see no art in our condition. The people of this country have ceased to be a nation. They are a crowd, and only kept in some rude provisional discipline by the remains of that old system which they are daily destroying.' 'But what would you do, my dear boy?' said his grace, looking up very distressed. 'Can you remedy the state of things in which we find ourselves?' 'I am not a teacher,' said Lord Montacute, mournfully; 'I only ask you, I supplicate you, my dear father, to save me from contributing to this quick corruption which surrounds us.' 'You shall be master of your own actions. I offer you counsel, I give no commands, and, as for the rest, Providence will guard us.' 'If an angel would but visit our house as he visited the house of Lot,' said Lord Montacute in a tone almost of anguish. 'Angels have performed their part,' said the duke. 'We have received instruction from one higher than angels. It is enough for all of us.' 'It is not enough for me,' said Lord Montacute with a glowing cheek, and rising abruptly. 'It was not enough for the apostles; for, though they listened to the sermon on the mount, and partook of the first communion, it was still necessary that He should appear to them again, and promise them a Comforter. I require one,' he added after a momentary pause, but in an agitated voice. 'I must seek one. Yes! my dear father, it is of this that I would speak to you; it is this which for a long time has oppressed my spirit, and filled me often with intolerable gloom. We must separate. I must leave you—I must leave that dear mother, those beloved parents in whom are concentrated all my earthly affections; but I obey an impulse that I believe comes from above. Dearest and best of men, you will not thwart me—you will forgive—you will aid me!' And he advanced, and threw himself into the arms of his father.

The result is the young lord's declaration:

'I wish, indeed, to leave England; I wish to make an expedition; a progress to a particular point, without wandering, without any intervening residence. In a word, it is the Holy Land that occupies my thought, and I propose to make a pilgrimage to the sepulchre of my Saviour.' The duke started, and sank again into his chair. 'The Holy Land! The Holy Sepulchre!' he exclaimed, and repeated to himself, staring at his son. 'Yes, sir; the Holy Sepulchre,' repeated Lord Montacute, and now speaking with his accustomed repose. 'When I remember that the Creator, since light sprang out of darkness, has deigned to reveal Himself to His creature only in one land—that in that land He assumed a manly form, and met a human death, I feel persuaded that the country sanctified by such intercourse and such events must be endowed with marvellous and peculiar qualities, which man may not in all ages be competent to penetrate, but which, nevertheless, at all times exercise an irresistible influence upon his destiny. It is these qualities that many times drew Europe to Asia during the middle centuries. Our castle has before this sent forth a De Montacute to Palestine. For three days and three nights he knelt at the tomb of his Redeemer. Six centuries and more have elapsed since that great enterprise. It is time to restore and renovate our communications with the Most High. I, too, would kneel at that tomb; I, too, surrounded by the holy hills and sacred groves of Jerusalem, would relieve my spirit from the bale that bows it down; would lift up my voice to heaven and ask, What is Duty, and what ought I to believe?'

Sidonia appears on the scene; and the author continues to glorify the Hebrew race, as if he had submitted to all its rites, and were a zealous follower of its faith. This leads to a touch of satire on the Anglican Church, and a slap at the State, which we reserve to illuminate another *Gazette*.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick: with Notes for Emigrants. By A. Gesner, Esq., Surgeon. 8vo, pp. 388. London, Simmonds and Ward.

EMPLOYED for five years by government in a geological survey of this part of our North American colonies, the author has made a valuable use of his time and opportunities, and given us a plain and thorough account of an important province, hitherto swamped in more general histories or mixed works, and consequently less intimately known than it ought to be by the British nation. It was only in 1784 that New Brunswick assumed a distinct existence, being separated from the old embracing region of Acadia. Since then it has grown in strength, commerce, and population; till at the present hour it offers a fair field for emigrants, with advantages for certain classes hardly equalled by any of our world-wide colonies. From 1783 the subjects of England in North America were estimated at 193,000; they now amount to nearly two millions and a quarter!

Their capital has been estimated at 75,000,000, and the public revenue at 1,250,000. The shipping tonnage exceeds 2,000,000 tons, which is manned by 150,000 seamen and fishermen. The amount of consumption of British manufactured goods is nearly 7,000,000 sterling per annum. Excepting the most northern parts of this vast territory—which supply fish, timber, and furs—the climate, soil, and resources of the country are equal to those of Great Britain, and the fisheries are the richest in the world. Now that the Atlantic is freely navigated by steam, to unite these colonies by a line of railway along the whole British frontier is an object of the highest national importance. Such a work would form a common bond of union between each of the provinces and the mother-country, and, in any emergency, supply ample means of defence against invasion. The loyalty and attachment of these colonies to the parent state is firmly established, and, by a wise system of national policy, it may be long maintained. If to this are added free communications and general improvements, England will be as firmly established on this side of the Atlantic as on the other, and no event under the influence of human agency can ever relax her hold upon the great continent."

Such are the cheering views of an intelligent observer; and the materials for consideration which he has laid before the public are the more entitled to their serious notice and reflection. In touching on some of the points, we shall pass over the general remarks on British America, the rival claims of the United States, the physical features the aborigines and their remains, the early history of discoveries and wars, and the first settlements in these countries. Referring to New Brunswick alone, we may quote that, "viewed altogether, the face of the country is greatly diversified, and exhibits almost every variety of scenery. It is indeed difficult to form a correct idea of what the appearance of a wilderness region will be after its surface has been partially cleared of its burden of timber, and its level alluviums changed into fertile meadows. At many places in the wild woods there are noble streams passing through the intervals, and winding along their courses through lofty groves of ash and elm. Standing along the borders of these rich fields of wild grass, there are sometimes abrupt rocky cliffs crowned with spruce and other evergreens; but so close is the forest, that it is only from the summit of some naked eminence that the natural beauties of the country can be perceived, or its future appearance anticipated. There are few high mountains in British America; in Nova Scotia there is not an eminence that will exceed 800 feet in height. A branch of the Alleghany chain of mountains passes through the Northern States. Cataadan, in Maine, is the loftiest eminence on its western borders, being upwards of 5000 feet above the level of the sea. In New Brunswick there is a ridge of high land which is

continuous from the State of Maine to Mars Hill, near the river St. John; from thence it stretches across the country in a north-east direction, and sending off a branch to the Restigouche, it nearly reaches the Bay Chaleurs. In this ridge there are a few mountains of considerable elevation. There is also another alpine ridge, extending from the St. Croix in a north-easterly direction across the St. John, at the Nerepis Hills, to Bull Moose Hill, at the head of Belle Isle Bay, where the high lands in that quarter terminate. The mountains of the Cheputnecook connect this ridge with the former, and both are chiefly composed of primary rocks. The broken and elevated country of the Restigouche is united to the Gaspé Mountains. Although the height of these lands does not allow them to be classed with the lofty mountains of other parts of the world, from their perpendicular flanks, their naked precipices, and sharp outlines, they are as alpine in their general features as the mountains of more elevated districts. The hilly country between St. John and Westmoreland has no mountains; and the eminence called Shepody Mountain, near the entrance of the Peticodiac River, is only 620 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Pleasant, at the eastern branch of the Mag-aquadvic, does not exceed 800 feet. Bald and Douglas Mountains, near the Nerepis River, are only about 600 feet in height; and the conical eminences eastward of the Cheputnecook Lakes will not exceed 1000 feet in height. Mars Hill has obtained some degree of notoriety, from being that point where the due-north line of the American boundary, according to the British claim, should have terminated. It is situated about five miles from the river St. John. It rises in the midst of the forest, and is covered with groves of trees. Its top contains about six acres, a part of which was cleared by the Commissioners of 1794, who erected an observatory on its summit. The height of Mars Hill is 1700 feet; from it there is a most extensive and interesting view. The more lofty Cataadan, sixty miles distant, in the State of Maine, is distinctly visible. Moose Mountain, Bear Mountain, and other high lands of the chain, are seen stretching away to north-east. The valleys of the Aroostook and Tobique are also observed; but, excepting the American village of Houlton, and a small clearing on the St. John, the view is one of a vast wilderness, whose forests seem to defy the industry of human beings. The highest mountains in the province are situated at the source of the Tobique, Upsilonquitch, and Nepisiguit Rivers. Blue Mountain, Ox Mountain, Pot Mountain, and Bald Mountain, of this range, will exceed 2000 feet in height. This highland district affords some of the most sublime scenery in the province. The summits of the mountains are most frequently naked. In some of the deep chasms and ravines, at their northern bases, where the rays of the sun are obstructed, the snow does not disappear during the summer, and in the spring glaciers sometimes descend, sweeping the woods before them downwards into the valleys below. The streams pass through narrow and tortuous channels, frequently overhung by stupendous cliffs; and the water, dashing from fall to fall, is finally lost in wreaths of spray and foam in the more quiet streams of the lower ground. From the mountain-tops nothing is to be seen in the foreground but vast masses of shelving rock, which frequently overhang the tops of large trees that have fastened themselves to the declivities, or stand erect from the bottom of the gorges. In the distance, the eye wanders in vain for some peculiar object in the woody covering of the earth. There is here a tract of country at least 300 miles in circumference upon which there is not a human dwelling; and the presence of the industrious beaver is evidence that the Indians seldom penetrate so far into the wilderness. A mile and a half above Campbell Town, on the Restigouche River, there is a sharp lofty hill called the Sugar Loaf. It is about 800 feet high, and the side fronting the river is a perpendicular

cliff with a slope débris at its base. Its ascent is extremely difficult and dangerous, except at its eastern side. Near a place called the Flat Lands, there is another conical eminence, called Ben Lomond. From the tops of these hills the high lands of the interior may be viewed in all their grandeur, and the Tracadegash and other mountains of Gaspé are seen covering the country to the north with lofty cones of unknown altitudes. Southward of the Sugar Loaf there is a wide area of table-land, which, like the uninhabited district of the Tobique, is covered with a living mantle of pine, spruce, and other evergreens."

The author describes a tornado which he witnessed on the 5th day of July, 1842, in one of these sites:

"A small cloud rose quickly from the west, and soon spread itself so as to produce almost total darkness. The lightning began to flash from the clouds, and sharp peals of thunder rattled along the valley, accompanied with a shower of pieces of ice as large as musket-balls. The shower of ice lasted five minutes, and was succeeded by the blast of a hurricane and whirlwind, which tore up the trees, and levelled the forest to the ground. The width of the tornado did not exceed half a mile, and in its course to the east it left an open space of fallen trees, distinctly marking its track. Such tornadoes are very rare in New Brunswick."

And from the annual overflowing of parts of the land near rivers, another curious phenomenon occurs; for "it is an extraordinary fact, that some of the farmers on the St. John obtain a crop of vegetables and a crop of fish from the same piece of ground annually. Upon such parcels of land they catch their herring during the freshet season; after the water subsides, they plant them with potatoes or grain, which generally succeed well."

An inhabitant might regret that he could not have his two crops together; for a dish of herrings and potatoes is no bad change of diet. We dare say, however, they contrive to salt the one and preserve the other, so as to make them meet at some period of the year. The geography and topography of the province are minutely laid down; though unluckily some accident to the plate prevented the text from being accompanied by a map prepared for that purpose. The coast fisheries appear to offer inexhaustible resources; but we are sorry to see they are much encroached upon and occupied both by French and American enterprise, and comparatively less sought by the nearest colonial or British industry.

"Not only (says Mr. Gesner) do the American fishermen visit our shores, contrary to the terms of the convention of 1818, but they land and purchase bait from the inhabitants. In numerous instances, they set their nets in the coves and harbours of the province, and not unfrequently compel the inhabitants, by force, to submit to their encroachments. They land on the Magdalen Islands and take fish as freely as British subjects, who, by superior forces, are sometimes driven from their own ground. Early in April, schooners, shallops, and other craft, are fitted out in almost every harbour of the western states, and despatched to the fisheries. They are amply supplied with provisions, salt, empty casks, seines, nets, lines, hooks, jigs, and every article necessary for taking all kinds of fish. Such as are intended for a shore or 'trading voyage' carry a stock of pork, flour, molasses, tobacco, gin, and other goods adapted to the wants of the provincial fisherman and his family. As the season advances, the banks and best fishing-grounds are covered by these craft, and whole fleets may be seen engaged in drawing up the funny inhabitants of the sea. Very many of these vessels anchor and fish within three miles of the shore. During the evenings, they will enter the small bays and inlets, set their nets, and by early dawn on the following morning, are seen moving off with the fish taken in the dark hour of night. Even farther, when they have been unsuccessful in obtaining bait, they draw and unload the nets of the inhab-

bitants, who, by remonstrating, are almost sure to have their nets afterwards overhauled or destroyed. Upon the slightest pretext they take advantage of the humane intentions of the treaty, and enter the harbours, rivers, and creeks, to obtain wood and water. On such occasions they frequently set their nets on the shore, and anchor as near the land as safety will admit. Meanwhile their crews are actively employed in fishing. The vessels, sent out for the twofold object of fishing and trading, boldly enter the harbour, into which they pour their casks of water; they have sprung a mast or boom—one of the crew is sick—or some disaster has happened, whereby they draw forth the sympathies of the inhabitants; but no sooner is the vessel safely moored, than a traffic commences. Green, salted, and half-dried fish are all taken for American goods, which being landed free of any colonial duty, are given to the fisherman at a lower price than those obtained from the established merchant. The work of the smuggler is completed in a few hours; and as he makes his visit at those periods when the fish are most plentiful, he generally departs richly freighted, leaving the flakes and salting-tubs of the shoremen empty. The fishermen of our shores seldom resist these temptations, and they are often deceived by the declaration, that their accommodating visitors are true Englishmen. Should a British cruiser appear, or an officer with proper authority take cognizance of the act, some exigency, embraced by the terms of the treaty, are immediately brought to his notice, and duly supported by the solemn declaration of the crew; or, if the vessel should be seized according to law, the matter becomes a subject of grave consideration between the two powers, and, forsooth, a war may be threatened by the apprehension of a foreigner taken in the act of carrying on an illicit trade! Thus the resources of the country are nefariously taken away, and the morals of its people corrupted by the introduction of practices which are abhorred by every honest inhabitant. The merchant who pays the duties on his goods, and advances them to the fishermen of his district, under a promise of payment from the fruits of his labour, is defrauded, and the revenue of the province is diminished, by an unlawful traffic. Again, many of our young men are enticed away, and the bounties offered by the Americans to their fishermen are held out as a temptation for them to depart with their chary and cunning visitors.

Such aggressions are not limited to any particular part of the coast, nor to the thinly-populated districts.* Throughout the fishing season, their vessels enter the harbours, and surround the Island of Grand Manan. They are scattered along the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and enter the harbours, bays, and inlets of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Magdalen Islands, and coast of Labrador, passing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the Strait of Canso, which, to the distance of fifteen miles, is not to exceed a mile and a half wide. Their vessels are very numerous in the Gulf, and occupy the best fishing stations on the banks between Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick, the Magdalen Islands and coast of Labrador, to the exclusion of British fishermen. In the summer season, they line the north coast of New Brunswick, enter the Bay Chaleurs with impunity, and frequent the excellent fishing-ground at Misson Island, and those of the Gaspé coast. As the Gulf and its bays are almost unprotected by cruisers, they not only fish upon

* On the 5th of June last, an American fisherman was seized while lying at anchor inside of the lighthouse, at the entrance of Digby Gut, near the town of Digby, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, his nets lying on the deck still wet, with scales of herring attached to the meshes, and having fresh herring on board his vessel. The excuse sworn to was, that rough weather had made a harbour necessary; that the nets were wet from being recently washed, but that the fish were caught while the vessel was beyond three miles of the shore.—*Despatch of Lord Falkland, 1845.*

the shores, and carry on an illicit trade, but sometimes drive the inhabitants away by force, take their bait, destroy their nets, and go on shore and plunder the harmless settlers.* Such are the operations of the convention of 1818, which was, as an American fisherman compared it to the writer, 'a net set by the British to catch the Yankees; but the meshes were so large, that a fishing craft of a hundred tons burthen might pass through it without touching.' But the inquiry immediately arises, Why are not these aggressions prevented by our men-of-war and cruisers on the North American station? To this it may be replied, that none but the smallest class of vessels are suitable for such a service, and of such there are but few employed on the coast. The whole length of the coasts to be guarded, including their bays and indentations, will exceed 2000 miles, and therefore protection could scarcely be afforded, except by a large fleet of small vessels adapted for running into narrow estuaries and shallow bays. The movements of a cruiser are well understood by an American fisherman, who, when his vessel is hoisted, has sufficient ingenuity, with the aid of the large meshes in the treaty, to 'get clear off'† Yet they are occasionally taken, and compelled to submit to the law of the land. Strong remonstrances have been made from time to time by the different le-

gislatives to her Majesty's government, calling their attention to the state of the fisheries. They have not, however, resulted in much improvement in the prevention of the evils complained of. A few fast-sailing schooners, properly equipped for the service, would soon repel the invaders of our rights. The Americans are far more successful in fishing than the inhabitants of the British provinces, and supply their fish at a lower price than will remunerate our own people. This fact has its origin in a variety of circumstances. Their government affords great encouragement to this branch of industry. A tonnage bounty is given to their fishing vessels, which secures the fisherman against any serious loss in the event of the failure of his voyage. He has also a privilege in the importation of salt, and is protected in his home-market by a duty of five shillings per quintal on dry fish, and from one to two dollars per barrel on pickled fish. The duty imposed on American fish imported into the colonies is much less, and no bounty is offered to their fishermen, whose markets are limited and fluctuating.* In consequence of the great advantages afforded to the citizens of the United States by the treaties, and their ready mode of evading the stipulations of the convention, their whole system of taking and curing fish has been rendered superior to that followed by the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They have also the advantage of obtaining provisions at a much lower rate, a greater sea-going population, and, from long experience, a better knowledge of the most productive fishing-grounds."

From the coasts, however, we will retire for a little into the interior, to speak of the Indians there, and in our next pay due attention to their condition and peculiarities.

THE ANGLIA CHRISTIANA SOCIETY.

Giraldus Cambrensis de Instructione Principium. Libri III. Londini: impensis Societatis, 1846.
Chronicon Monasterii de Bello. Nunc primum typis mandatum. Londini: impensis Societatis, 1816.
Our design of giving a series of articles on the principal Societies for the publication of documents relating to the political history as well as to the science and literature of our forefathers, has experienced a longer interruption than we anticipated, arising from the pressing calls of a variety of other duties. Our attention has also been called from the associations of long standing to several similar institutions which are just coming into existence; and it is one of these that now induces us to resume our plan.

The Camden Society being formed at a time when there was no other similar English society in existence (for the Surtees Society must be considered as one of a more restricted and local nature), and when there was no expectation that its success would have led to so many imitations, its founders gave, perhaps, too comprehensive a character to the design, which has hindered it from publishing any regular series of documents distinguished by any thing like individuality of character. Many persons would have been glad to have a series of the inedited or rare monastic chronicles, or historical or scientific writings of other kinds. But it has become more and more evident that we cannot expect from the Camden Society any series of either sort; and the plan of a special society to produce such a series has been talked of more than once by persons distinguished in the particular line of study or research to which any of these subjects belongs. In the course of the past year an association has been formed for the publication of one of these classes of historical documents—the monastic chronicles and other writings—which, under the title of *Anglia Christiana*, promises to be of the greatest utility.

As we might almost naturally suppose, this Society finds its first and great support among our clergy; in fact, although nearly every body feels

* Despatch of the Governor of Nova Scotia to Lord Stanley, 1845."

the importance of history, and many now understand the general necessity of publishing historical documents, yet there are comparatively few who do not experience a certain sentiment of distrust when they hear the title of *monastic*, which at first sight seems to possess a peculiarly religious character that addresses itself more especially to the Church. Accordingly we find that, at its opening, the *Anglia Christiana Society* is warmly taken up by the two archbishops and by most of the bishops of England, by archdeacons without number, and by a long list of distinguished ecclesiastics. The secretary is the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, of King's College, London. Amid the religious discussions of the present day, such a project so patronised will probably, with many, raise suspicions and fears. For ourselves, we look upon it merely as a Society for the printing of historical documents; we feel that the publication of these is in every case contribution to the cause of truth; and the very judicious selection of works announced in the prospectus before us proves to us that this Society merits our warmest support, and that it cannot but be serviceable to historical literature if it continue under its present management.

The title of monastic writers by no means restricts the objects of the Society to monkish chronicles, or mere theological works. The list referred to runs into a variety of branches of medieval literature. The treatise *De Instructione Principum* of Giraldus Cambrensis is a sort of work upon political science according to the system of the twelfth century, by an ecclesiastic who was opposed to monachism, illustrated by contemporary historical anecdotes of an interesting description. The *Historia Fundationis Monasterii de Bello*, or early annals of Battle Abbey, is monastic chronicle in the fullest sense of the word, and gives a curious insight into monastic history. The *Speculum Ecclesie* of Giraldus Cambrensis is a bitter attack upon the monks; but it is full of the most interesting anecdotes of monastic and of private life in England in the latter part of the twelfth century: it is one of the most valuable manuscripts now remaining inedited. The *Theological Dictionary* of Gascoigne, preserved in an unique manuscript at Oxford, is also a work of the greatest importance; and we, in common with many others, have long regretted that it should remain inaccessible to the ordinary reader. The term *theological* gives a very imperfect idea of its contents. We might speak in the same terms of most of the other works announced. Those of Eadmer, of Columbanus, of Anselm, of Lanfranc, published in volumes, like the two now before us, cannot but be an acceptable boon to every lover of historical literature, to every student of medieval antiquities. We are glad to see that the extensive collections, made under the directions of the Record Commission, by the late Mr. Petrie, have been liberally placed at the disposal of the Society. The Government ought to give every encouragement to such undertakings.

The two volumes already issued by this Society have been got up in an extremely tasteful style. They are edited on a uniform plan, with apparently well-arranged texts, and useful notes and indexes. The first, *Giraldus de Institutione Principum*, is edited by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, a gentleman very well known in the field of historical research, and who has proved himself in this, and other instances, well qualified for his task. This book was the favourite production of a very remarkable and very celebrated writer. Giraldus believed that he had many causes of discontent against Henry II., and his discontent degenerated into something like perfect hatred of that prince and his family. The grand object of this book seems to be to debase the character of the royal family of England in comparison with that of France; and in the course of this we have a strong exhibition of prejudiced feelings. But, as in most of the productions of this able writer, the subject is illustrated by a multitude of public and private anecdotes, many of

them found nowhere else, and some of them told from his own personal knowledge; while the others are generally given from the relations of those who were present. The line of his argument, or the particular character of his own mind, led Giraldus thus to hand down to posterity anecdotes such as we seldom find recorded in the pages of the ordinary chronicler. It must be observed, that previous to Mr. Brewer's edition, this work had only been printed in mutilated fragments in the collection of French historians, begun by Dom Bouquet. The treatise *De Instructione Principum* is divided into three books, of which the first, as being for the most part purely ethical, is not printed entire. We could almost quarrel with this omission; for there is a certain unity in every book which we do not like to see broken by a mutilation of this kind. Nothing, however, seems to be lost of its absolute historical importance.

The second publication of the Society is, as we have stated, the *Chronicle of Battle Abbey*. Monastic chronicles may be divided into two classes; they are either chronicles of public events made for the use of the monastery, and containing more or less of local entries, or they are entirely devoted to the history of the internal affairs of the monastery in which they were written. The chronicles which belong to the first of these classes are often of little value: they are dry, uninteresting copies of one another. The second class has been made known with advantage, and obtained a considerable degree of popularity, by the publication of the *Domestic History of Bury Abbey*, by Joscelin de Brakelonde. It is to this class that the book before us belongs, the editor of which has, with unusual modesty, concealed his name. The Abbey of Battle was, as it is well known, founded by William the Conqueror after the battle of Hastings; and, as it was said, the church was built on the spot where King Harold was slain. Several curious anecdotes connected with that battle, the results of which produced so great a change in this country, are quoted from the traditions of the monks. The writer of the Chronicle, who lived towards the end of the twelfth century, gives the history of this religious house during near a century and a half, and lets us into the secret of its various fortunes, of its building and enriching, of the invasions upon its rights, and of those which it sometimes attempted upon the rights of others, and of the long disputes carried on between its abbots and their dioceses, the Bishops of Chichester, on the subject of jurisdiction. The history of these events of a more private nature becomes frequently interwoven with the more public events of English history, and then they impart to us information of a kind for which we should seek in vain elsewhere. Indeed, we shall have said enough, when we state our opinion that this volume is hardly inferior in interest to the work of Joscelin de Brakelonde just alluded to.

We will only add, that these volumes, both as regards typography and in the binding, are brought out in a style creditable to every body concerned in them.

The World and its Creator. By F. A. Head.

Rivingtons.

THE imposing title of this volume is one to arrest attention, independent of the name of its authoress, sister of the well-known popular writers; she requires, however, no extrinsic aids; she has proved herself in her arduous and earnest undertaking perfectly equal to her task. We have understood this work to be her first appearance under her avowed name, but that she had previously made an impression in the more shadowy realms of fiction. The highest subjects are treated with an earnest and quiet tone of reasoning, far more likely to make an impression than if proclaimed, *ex cathedra*, with dictatorial vehemence, or with casuistical doubt. The authenticity of scripture, its high argument, its mode of transmittal, above all, its adaptation to human faculty, form the subjects of her preliminary chapters; the remainder being

a close commentary on the *Genesis*, closing with the first book, to be *sequenced*, "if fit audience be found," by the *Pentateuch*, and the outlines of prophecy, especially those adventing the Saviour.

As an earnest of the author's abilities for her "high argument" chosen, we welcome the present volume. We confess that we looked for the ordinary triteness of character too often pervading what are called "religious books," and have been agreeably surprised; for the work is remarkable as forming an exception to the rule. The coldest reader will catch some portion of the earnest fervour which pervades every chapter, which is, indeed, the chief value of the volume, preventing indifference from flagging, investing the familiar with a glow of freshness, and, perhaps without any conscious effort of the authoress, frequently throwing grace over her pages, not without its charm. The leaves of the Bible are turned over as if by the spirit of faith, with a reverent hand, as if developments of priceless worth still lay folded up in each page. The outside and obvious meanings alone are received; the inner, or the *esoteric*, left untouched; and herein consists the wisdom of the book, for, on such expounding, what two opinions have agreed? The work, nevertheless, is not one for quotation; its strength consists in its sequence and cohesion; yet, as the philosopher of old exhibited a tile of the house he wished to sell, as a specimen of the fabric, we shall not exceed limits by one brief and contracted specimen:

"If the Almighty had a message to send to us, by what channel were we able to receive it? It is vain to reply that we might have had higher intelligence bestowed upon us. How the angels imbibe the instructions and commands of their Maker, it is not possible for us to conjecture. By one bright emanation from his throne of glory the history of ages may be unveiled to their view. God himself, unless changing the whole framework of man's capacity, can only teach him through such channels as can penetrate his limited faculties. This point may be illustrated by an example within reach: how do we instruct the animals given to our dominion in such things as we would have them to do? Can we teach them by books, a mode of communication as much beyond their comprehension as the intercourse of angels or the signals of Heaven are to ours? It is with difficulty that we can lead them to attend to our voices, unless accompanied by movements that explain our wishes; and with all our efforts, how few are the tokens we can make them understand!"

How familiar and yet how excellent an illustration!

Neophilus; or, Moral Reflections. By Rev. Denis Kelly, M.A. Pp. 169. London, Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Dublin, M'Glashan.

THERE is much acuteness as well as solidity in this small volume, which treats of many topics of high social and moral consequence; no portions of it, however, seem to possess more sound sense and observation, or to promise more of beneficial instruction, than those addressed to the discussion of national character, whereof, comparing England and Ireland, the author states "he has attempted the sketches which will be found in the following pages. He has had opportunities of knowing the national character in both countries, not possessed by very many; and he has here given the result of his observations. Whether it be correct or not must be left to others to decide. He would merely add that, he believes, as in the case of individuals so in that of two nations,—nothing is more likely, commonly, to produce a mutual good understanding between them, than a better acquaintance with each other's character. He feels assured that one result of a closer and more frequent intercourse between the two nations, and a better understanding of each other's character, will be kindlier feelings, more forbearance, more of mutual respect and regard."

This is a good, honest, and patriotic purpose; and two selections will enable our readers to esti-

mate the manner in which it has been carried into execution.

IRELAND (if the public is not turned away from the subject by the bare name in print): "Oh, land of anomalies and contradictions! what a problem, what an enigma art thou amongst the nations! How hard is it to comprehend thy true character; to assign thee thy proper place; to depict thee aright! A nation of extremes—the best! and yet the worst! So much in thee to love, so much in thee to hate; so much to admire, so much to despise! How do the blush of shame, and the tear of pity, and the glow of admiration follow each other in rapid succession as we contemplate thee! *

* * * Yes; with grievous errors there is much in thee to win the heart—much in thee to love and admire! Thou art brave and generous; hardy and self-denying; kind and open-hearted; hospitable and most indulgent to infirmities. But, oh, thou dost lack wisdom. Beyond all nations upon earth thou needest wisdom, the calm dispassionate temper, the solid judgment, self-knowledge, and self-control. Oh, thou lackest the wisdom to 'know thyself'; to know wherein thy true strength lies; what is the true source of thy power; to distinguish thy friends from thy foes—thy real virtues from thy supposed ones; wisdom to act from principle instead of impulse; wisdom to learn that 'union is strength'; wisdom to learn, that as with families so is it with nations, their strength lies in a mutual regard to the common interests of each, and in throwing the mantle of love over each other's infirmities, and in prizing, fostering, and encouraging each other's good qualities. Thou lackest the wisdom likewise to understand the value of *patriotism*! For although a people of the warmest affection to each other, yet real love of country is not among thy virtues. Far otherwise. Thou needest to learn the lesson, that the strength of a nation lies in the sons of that nation, feeling that 'their first best country is their native home'; in looking with a fond, and partial, and proud eye on every thing in 'the father-land'; in bending their united efforts, and concentrating their united energies, on improving and turning to the best account all the natural advantages it possesses. Ah, thou needest to feel the sacredness of that tie which binds one to one's native country—a tie which God himself has formed, which none but the cold, and callous, and heartless would disown—a tie which binds up our lot with that country, whether for weal or for woe, for ever! And how much after all is there to bind the hearts of thy sons to thee! Heaven has richly endowed thee. Thine is the fertile soil; thine are the salubrious airs; thine the glassy lakes; thine the blue mountains; thine are the waving forests. Ah, did other nations possess thy natural advantages, how would they prize them, and laud them, and glory in them! But they are lost on too many of thy sons: they are insensible to them. Restless, and dissatisfied, and tired of home, they think every land to be preferable to their native country, and unnaturally and ungratefully desert the place which Providence has assigned them, 'though their lot has fallen to them in so fair a ground.' They raise a cry against their native land, or they almost blush to name it, —a land around which, did they possess patriotism, or were they 'in their right mind,' a thousand happy and delightful associations should gather.

"Thou needest the wisdom also to choose a higher standard of action, to select a purer model of character, than that which was so long thy admired one—that which so many of thy sons ambitioned to form themselves. For that model was bad and dangerous in the extreme; a wild, thoughtless, reckless character—daring and lavish indeed of his own life—ready 'to set it on a pin's fee,' but equally ready to shed a brother's blood; gay, and thoughtless, and light-hearted, and 'setting the table on a roar,' but destitute of solid principle; captivating and perhaps winning in manner, but restrained by no sense of religion or morality from perpetrating the worst offences against soci-

ety; lavish and generous in the extreme, but dishonest and unjust; gay, chivalrous, laughing, light-hearted, and imperturbable in temper, but without fortitude, without principle, truth, or justice; seeking self-gratification at any and every cost; ready to perpetrate any act, provided it could be done wittily and cleverly. This was too long the vicious and dangerous model on which thy admiration was bestowed (what large allowances should be made for thee!). And a depraved ambition to form themselves on such a model has been the ruin of thousands of thy sons!"

There is wisdom and eloquence in these remarks; and we read of England:

"O queen of nations! mistress of the sea! first in arts and arms; on whose vast dominions the sun never sets; whose commerce encircles the globe; what a spell is there in thy name! how mighty and extensive is thy influence! how powerful thy example! how admired, how envied, how respected, how feared art thou! I love to trace the greatness to its source, and methinks I see it (under that controlling Providence which alone 'setteth up one and putteth down another')—methinks I see it in that native vigour, and strength, and solidity of natural understanding, which thou possessest beyond all people of the earth, and which seems to mark thee out for a leader of the nations. Yes; thine is the imperial mind which not alone makes thee first but makes thee bear thy rank with dignity and ease. The elements of that mind are finely tempered; the reasoning and the imaginative powers are finely balanced in it. No morbid feelings warp the exercise of its judgment. Thine is the mind for accomplishing great ends—cool, solid, earnest; the mind for facts; the mind for the realities of life; bent always on great practical schemes, and diverted neither by levity nor by weakness from its purpose; but making for its object right onward, with the steady advance of the waves of the sea. Thine, too, is an open, frank, and honest nature: duplicity and dissimulation are foreign from it. Thou speakest what thou thinkest, and meanest what thou sayest. * * * Thine, too, is that practical wisdom which makes a man confine himself to his own proper calling, and to aim at perfection in the same. Whilst thou holdest light the smatterer who aims at universal knowledge, thou dost respect the humblest who is master of the duties of his own particular calling. These, O England, are amongst the sources of thy greatness, and power, and influence. These give thee a supremacy which none dispute. And it is well for the kingdoms of the earth that such nation takes the lead amongst them. Happy for the inhabitants of the world when the supreme power is wise and just, magnanimous and merciful. Woe to the nations when that power is unjust, and cruel, and tyrannous, and mean; for the predominance of such power is one of the heaviest judgments heaven inflicts on the earth! But it would appear to be the design of Providence that from thee the best and richest and most abundant blessing shall emanate on the earth. Thou art destined, seemingly, to be the great evangeliser of the world—the moral Pharaoh to the nations of the earth. How much the happiness of the human race depends on thee! Oh, how much is the earth concerned in thy advancing excellence! But thou hast thy faults, many and grievous. We speak not now of those which thou hast in common with all lands. But thou hast faults peculiar to thee. Thou art too proud, too fastidious, disdainful,—too little indulgent to the weaknesses and infirmities and deficiencies of human nature. While thy friendship is noble, warm, devoted, unchanging—the prejudices and dislike are rooted and intense; springing, perhaps, out of the very candour and earnestness of thy nature: but thy hate, where it exists, is intense—it is crushing. Then only dost thou appear unworthy of thyself, when thou art under its influence. Then the noble, and the lofty, and the generous appears little, and mean, and spiteful. While thy cordiality is heart-cheering and delightful, thy coldness is repulsive. Thou

wantest more tenderness, more pliancy and condescension. But we dwell not on thy failings: 'There are good things found in thee' [2 Chron. xix. 3]; and it is a blessing to the earth that such as thou art at its head. Oh, mayst thou mend thy faults—'go on and prosper'—aim after greater perfection. The happiness of millions depends on thee. Be as good as thou art great; be as kind, benevolent, and merciful as thou art influential; be the defender of the oppressed, the protector of the sacred rights of humanity, the redresser of all grievances. May thy beneficial influence be felt in the remotest bounds of the dominions under thy sway! Mayst thou ever retain that love of justice which is thy true greatness! Oh, put a stop to hidden oppression and cruelty every where; drag the secret perpetrator of it to light. Mayst thou be the means of diffusing peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety! Mayst thou be an example to all the nations of the earth in just dealing, in clemency, in wisdom, and magnanimity! May thy benign influence be felt far and near! Thus shall thine elevation be unenvied. As the first and most enlightened nation, so shalt thou be the most generous and humane; and so shall that rank which Providence has assigned thee as 'queen of nations' be justly reckoned one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon the earth."

A Treatise on the Physical Cause of the Death of Christ, &c. By W. Stroud, M.D. Pp. 496. Hamilton and Adams.

The Syrian Churches: their early History, Liturgy, and Literature. With a literal Translation of the Four Gospels from the Peshito, &c. By J. W. Etheridge. Pp. 538. Longmans.

The first of these works, which has just appeared, recalls our attention to the second, which has been published several months. It discusses a very strange question, resembling those memorable metaphysical refinements which caused such divisions in the Christian Church even in its earliest ages. Dr. Stroud, and, we believe, a considerable number of persons who take a vivid interest in the inquiry, are anxious to demonstrate, that the physical death of Christ did not proceed from his crucifixion, or other effects of penal infliction, but from *agony of mind producing rupture of the heart*; and all Dr. Stroud's argument goes to prove this proposition; out of which grow certain tenets touching Christianity and the lives and practices of Christians, not for us to enter upon. Readers who attach importance to the subject will find it treated most elaborately in this volume.

The second publication above noted follows up the author's learned *Horae Aramaicae*, and investigates the canon of the Scriptures in use in the East from their primeval records. There are some remarkable differences in the four Gospels translated from the Peshito version, and that which we in England hold to be the true one. Whether a careful comparison between the two, pointing out the agreements and the variations, would be a profitable study, and advantageous to the certain faith in these holy texts, it is not for us to say. The author thinks it would establish the immutable integrity of the whole; but it is not obvious nor easy to see how in such a case the exceptions would prove the rules. On the contrary, the slightest contradictions seem to be full of danger; and when we know sects established on the mere interpretation of a word, or the splitting of syllables, we cannot but consider another rival reading (so impartial, well authenticated, and well meant for truth) to be rather a trying than a confirmatory element thrown into the perilous field of religious opinion and controversy. It is painful to reflect, how much the divine precepts and pure morals of the Christian faith were so speedily lost sight of, for the pursuit of ideal absurdities and inexplicable mysteries: that the most perfect system ever propounded for the good of mankind should have been and be perplexed and defeated by wild phan-

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ARTS AND SCIENCES.

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tasies beyond the reach of human solution! Nestorians maintaining that Jesus Christ was of two natures; the human, born of the virgin, and the divine Word dwelling therein; and attributing the events of his life to the one or the other, as they thought fit to class them. Gnostics teaching that his agency was altogether visionary. Sabellians, Arians, Docetes, and fifty others, accusing and burning each other as heretics, upon quarrels respecting the essences of the Trinity, or relative priority, procreation, or dignities and powers; and, in short, upon every difficulty which could suggest itself to the brain of casuistry: is it not lamentable to think that these, and questions of mere ceremony, should have diverted mankind from the paths of virtue, peace, good-will, charity, and benevolence, preached by the founder of the religion they profess?

Page 267 brings us through the enumeration and view of all these singular heresies, and monstrous follies, and wicked persecutions, to the translation of the Gospels from the old Syriac, which is a production of much literary curiosity, whatever may be its results in another direction. As such, we recommend it especially to all biblical students; but readers of every class will find in it much of a description to deserve their most anxious attention and serious consideration.

Sequel to Lectures on English Literature and the Acquisition of Knowledge, &c. By W. H. Leatham. 8vo. Longmans.

MR. LEATHAM has set a good example, which we would gladly see imitated by our numerous lecturers, in attempting to popularise and extend the study of early English literature. There is something sickening to our minds in the everlasting cycle of subjects generally chosen for the lecture-rooms of institutions—the same round of mesmerism, phrenology, and pseudo-science,—the anatomy and structure of the steam-engine taught in an hour, or an incredible quantity of serious mystery poured down the throats of a gullible audience in the same brief period. We are not exactly

with those who are advocates for the despotic axiom, "drink deep, or taste not;" but really and truly they who have not time for the long draught, should be contented with a modest sip at the cups most beneficial to their mental culture,—something that will convey useful and healthy information; not attempting to fathom the depths of science, and emulate the inspirations of German students by royal roads cut and planned by the shallowest of quacks. Mr. Leatham's lectures are free from these objections, and, we think, excellently adapted for their intended purpose; nicely written, and full of useful and amusing matter. We observe, however, a few errors in the minutiae, and a very novel erratum, telling us to substitute a blunder when the text is quite correct! Mr. Leatham has also copied the statement respecting the English newspaper, dated 1588, not knowing it is a forgery. No newspapers were published in England previously to the seventeenth century.

We may take this opportunity to notice *Life hath many Mysteries*, and a few other poems, by the same. 8vo. 28s. Longmans.

The Poacher's Wife: a Story of the Times. By Charlton Carew. 2 vols. London, C. Ollier. The poacher's wife is a heroine from the lowly ranks of life; her husband driven into evil courses by suffering, which first makes him a poacher, then the companion of burglars, and finally the victim of aristocratic want of feeling, and of the most villainous conspiracy, against his wife by one scoundrel, and against himself by another. We have accordingly false accusations, escapes from prisons, robberies, rick-burnings, murders, intense distresses, suicides, and a host of other woes and horrors, either imputed to the game-laws or the owners of preserves, to a callous indifference towards the poor, or to fiendish conduct springing out of these causes and circumstances. Believing

the game-laws to be a pregnant source of crime, we could have wished their denunciation to have been written in a more just, direct, and unexceptionable manner. Still, the story will interest the general reader.

The Works of Hannah More. Vol. I. pp. 286.

Fisher, Son, and Co.

THIS is an excellent idea, and few republications of an instructive and serious character we think would be likely to command as wide a popularity. Hannah More's writings, like all those of her time, though only so short a while has elapsed, have been pushed aside and into shade by the everlasting bustle of newer production. But she deserves to be thus collected and re-collected, and Measrs. Fisher have chosen rightly to do so in the present neat manner. A portrait, memoir, and notes, fitly introduce the first issue, which contains the valuable "Lessons for Persons in the Middle Ranks."

A Handbook of Angling: teaching Fly-fishing, Trolling, Bottom-fishing, and Salmon-fishing. By Ephemera of Bell's Life in London. Pp. 363. Longmans. THERE is nothing ephemeral about this volume but the *sobriquet* of the writer. It is a very useful and comprehensive production, treating of every sort of piscatorial art, and giving good descriptions of the prey sought to be divorced from the watery element, and safely landed. Their natural habits and properties are pointed out; so that knowing the former, the angler may avail himself of that knowledge to deceive them; and being acquainted with the latter, be aware of the value or worthlessness of the acquisition. Altogether, it is a practical guide; and, without depreciating the higher and more refined exercises of the sport, certainly does not forget those parts which refer to the supply of the fish-kettle and the frying-pan. The weather has now set in to test its applicability.

A Worthye Discourse between Colonel Hampden and Colonel Oliver Cromwell. Small 4to, pp. 61. Chapman and Hall.

SUGGESTED probably by the popular publication of Lady Willoughby's Memoir, the Chiswick press and antique forms in printing, binding, and ornamenting, have been adopted to give this publication an air of antiquity. It purports to be a true and faithful relation of a worthy discourse between the two renowned Colonels named above (spelt Colonel on the title-page and Colonel on the board and round their portraits), and written by a Rev. Dr. Spurstowe; but is, in fact, an essay, put into this quaint garb, upon the characters of the interlocutors and their presumed views in regard to public affairs a week before the death of Hampden. The preface contends that Hampden died on the 23d of June, 1648; that is, only five days after the fight at Chalgrave, and not three or six weeks, as stated by preceding authors, including Clarendon. The assumed Spurstowe appears to have been a real person, and rector of Great Hampden parish, where the Colonel's estate lay; and where, according to the register, he was buried on the 25th of June. From these circumstances, and the diurnals of the period, it seems to be settled that the Parliamentary leader did not survive so long as has been hitherto supposed. With respect to the Discourse, we need only remark that it makes Cromwell's opinions far more anti-regal and republican than those entertained by Hampden.

The Fortunes of Colonel Torlough O'Brien: a Tale of the Wars of King James. With Illustrations by H. K. Browne. 8vo, pp. 342. Dublin, M'Glashan; London, Orr. 1832.

ONE of the class of Irish stories, originally published in Magazine parts, in which hair-breadth escapes illustrate the noble character of the hero (of course a true Milesian), defeat the villains plotted against him, and finally lead to a consummation devoutly to be wished,—a happy union between the Hibernian and Saxon, and no Repeal desired on either side. It is full of stirring incidents.

March 4th.—The Marquis of Northampton, president, in the chair. Mr. C. Brooke was elected a fellow of the Society. The following paper was read: "Researches into the effects of certain physical and chemical agents on the nervous system," by Dr. M. Hall. The professed object of the author in the present paper is, "to detail the results of an investigation of the phenomena and the laws of production and action of certain secondary or induced conditions of the nervous system, which are effected by a voltaic, and probably by any other electric current, but persistent after the influence of that current is withdrawn." This condition he designates by the new term *electrogenic*, as describing at once the origin and the independence of that condition. On the present occasion he confines himself to the subject of the electrogenic condition of the muscular nerves, postponing to future inquiries that of the incident nerves and of the spinal marrow; and also the modes of action of other physical and chemical agents, such as mechanical injury, heat and cold, strychnine, and the hydrocyanic acid. The bones and muscles of the brachial, lumbar, and pelvic regions of a frog, being isolated from all the other parts of the body, excepting only by means of their respective brachial and lumbar nerves, which were perfectly denuded on all sides, and raised from the glass on which the limbs were laid, a voltaic current from a pair of the "couronne de tasses" was passed downwards through the nerves in a direction from their origin in the spinal marrow towards their terminations in the muscles. Energetic muscular movements were at first excited; and the current was thus continued during the space of five, ten, or fifteen minutes, and at the end of this period was withdrawn. No sooner was the current discontinued than the muscles were affected with spasmodic contractions, and with a tetanoid rigidity, constituting the secondary, or what the author denominates the *electrogenic* condition—an effect which as instantly subsides on the restoration of the voltaic current. The author proceeds to state the precautions which must be taken to ensure the success of experiments on this subject; and traces the effects of desiccation of the nerves from spontaneous evaporation, and of the application of external moisture, on the phenomena; and also the modifications introduced by varying the extent of voltaic contact. Various experiments are then described, which the author instituted with a view to ascertain the nature of the electrogenic condition of the nerves, and the circumstances under which it is induced; and he is led to the conclusion that the phenomena involve some voltaic principle which has not hitherto been fully investigated.

We have much satisfaction in publishing an abstract of the paper "On certain properties of prime numbers," by Lord Chief Baron Pollock, referred to in our notice of the proceedings of the Royal Society in last *Literary Gazette*.

The author of this paper, after noticing Wilson's Theorem (published by Waring about the year 1770, without any proof), which theorem is, that if A be a prime number, 1, 2, 3, . . . (A-1)+1 is divisible by A, refers to Lagrange's and Euler's demonstrations, and mentions Gauss's extension of the theorem, to any number, not prime; provided that instead of 1, 2, 3, &c. (A-1), those numbers only be taken which are prime to A, and 1 be either added or subtracted. This theorem was published by Gauss without a proof in 1801, with a rule as to the cases in which 1 is to be added or subtracted, the correctness of which is questioned by the author, who proceeds to propound the following theorem, which he had previously, for distinctness, divided into three.

If any number, prime or not, be taken, and the numbers prime to it, and less than one-half of it, be ascertained, and those be rejected whose squares ± 1 are equal to the prime number, or some mul-

tipal of it (which may be more than one), then the product of the remaining primes (if any), ± 1 shall be divisible by the prime number. He gives as examples, 14, the primes to which, and less than one-half, are 1, 3, 5, and $1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 15$; therefore $1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 - 1 = 14$; also 15, the primes to which and less than one-half are 1, 2, 4, 7; but $4 \times 2 = 16 - 15 + 1$; therefore 4 is to be rejected, and $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 + 1 = 15$. The author adds another theorem: that if A be a prime number, all the odd numbers less than it (rejecting as before), also all the even numbers (making the same rejection except A - 1), will, multiplied together, be equal to $A \pm 1$.

The author then proceeds to prove Gauss's extension of Wilson's theorem, and to give the cases in which 1 is to be added or subtracted; and in the course of the proof, he mentions that the numbers prime to any number not only are found in pairs, one greater and one less than one-half of the number, but that they associate themselves in sets of four, with an odd pair in certain cases. Thus the primes to 7 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.—

$$2 \times 4 = 8 = 7 + 1.$$

Put the complementary numbers underneath cross-wise, thus:

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \times 4 \\ \times \\ 3 \times 5 \end{array}$$

so that $2 + 5$ and $4 + 3$ may equal 7; and then

$$3 \times 5 = 15 = 2 \times 7 + 1$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6 = 7 - 1$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20 = 3 \times 7 - 1$$

Multiplied together one way, the product exceeds 7, or a multiple of it, by 1; multiplied the other way, the product is less than 7, or some multiple of it, by 1. By assuming the prime number to be A, and the two primes to it to be p, q, and that $p + q$ be not equal to A, but $pq = nA \pm 1$, it is shewn that the complementary primes $(A - q)$ and $(A - p)$ will have a product $= n'A \pm 1$, and that, instead of 1, the number may be any other prime to A. Upon this foundation the author proceeds to shew that Wilson's theorem, and also Gauss's, may be made much more general; that if A be a prime number, as 7, the numbers less than it may be arranged in pairs, not only with reference to 1, but to any number less than 7. Take 4 as an example:

$$1 \times 3 = 7 - 4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \times \\ \times \end{array}$$

$$4 \times 6 = 4 \times 7 - 4$$

$$2 \times 5 = 2 \times 7 - 4$$

therefore $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 = 7n - 4^2$;

therefore $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 + 4^2 = 7n$; that is, divisible by 7.

The same is then shewn as to numbers not prime, provided those numbers alone are taken which are prime to it, and the number of pairs will be half the number of primes. The general theorem, therefore, is this:—If A be any number, prime or not, and m be the number of primes to it, which are 1, p, q, r, &c.; then $1 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot r \cdot &c. \pm Z^{\frac{m}{2}}$ will be divisible by A, provided Z be prime to A, whether it be greater or less. It follows from this that $Z^{\frac{m}{2}} \pm 1$ must be divisible by A, and therefore that $Z^m - 1$ must be divisible by A. If A be a prime number and z a number prime to it (which every number not divisible by it is), this is Fermat's theorem, and the author has given a new proof of it. But the theorem is true though A be not a prime number, provided z be prime to A and m be the number of primes to A, and less than it; and instead of 1, any other number prime to A raised to the mth power may be substituted: and $Z^m - y^m$ will be divisible by A, provided z and y be primes to A, and m be the number of primes to A and less than it.

The author has therefore in this paper offered a proof of Gauss's theorem, and proved that it applies in certain cases to one-half of the primes; and in all cases, with certain modifications, has shewn that a similar property belongs to the product of

the odd numbers, and also of the even numbers which precede any prime number; and lastly, has shewn the intimate connexion between Wilson's theorem and Fermat's, and shewn that each is but a part of a much more general proposition, which, he observes, may itself turn out to be part only of a still more universal one.

In a postscript, the author has shewn that the well-known law of reciprocity of prime numbers is an immediate corollary from his theorem, and that it may be extended thus:—If A and B be any two numbers (not prime numbers, but) prime to each other, and the primes to A, and less than it, are (m) in number, and the similar primes to B are (n), then $(A^m - 1)$ is divisible by B, and $(B^n - 1)$ is divisible by A.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

March 12th.—Mr. A. C. Ramsay, "On the causes and amount of geological denudations," confined his remarks principally to denudations effected by the wasting action of the sea on the land. After explaining the manner of this action on coasts exposed to the wear and tear of the breakers, and on the various rocks composing these coasts, according as, from position and various hardness, they were more or less able to resist the devastations of the sea, he described the manner in which the matter so derived is spread abroad in the neighbouring seas to produce new strata. Periods of slow depression were shewn to be most favourable to the accumulation of great masses of strata, and also to the preservation of organic remains. During periods of slow elevation the reverse is the case. In the first instance, the strata being formed have time to consolidate, and the hard parts of buried organic remains are either preserved intact, or if their lime be carried off in solution, the cast remains. During elevations, on the contrary, the debris has often no time to consolidate, the shells are ground to pieces among the shingle as the land rises from the waters; and if they escape this, they are destroyed by the carbonic acid in rain water carrying off their lime as a soluble bi-carbonate. The tendency of sea-denudation was then shewn to be the wearing back of coasts by the breakers, so as to form a great under-sea plain, and this taken in connexion with the filling-up of hollows by the debris so obtained, explains the comparative shallows that we find in the German Ocean (which averages only thirty-one fathoms in depth), the Irish Sea, and part of the ocean elsewhere surrounding our islands.

Mr. Ramsay then traced the history of the denudation of South Wales and the adjacent countries on the east, shewing the vast amount of denudation they had suffered at various periods. This denudation was approximately measured by the construction of horizontal sections on a true scale, exhibiting the actual curvatures of all the rocks which were simultaneously disturbed before the deposition of the new red sandstone. The depth to which these curved strata continuously descend beneath the level of the sea was shewn, and the principles on which such prolongations of strata are deduced explained. These principles were then applied to the restoration of the curved strata that once existed above the present surface; and the prodigious amount of solid matter removed by the slow action of the sea from above that surface was seen to have far exceeded all that now remains above the waves; part of it on the south of Glamorganshire and in Somersetshire having been removed by the seas of the new red sandstone, and that in the interior of South Wales during tertiary periods. It was during the latter stages of this removal that this district assumed its present physical contour, the harder parts frequently having partially resisted the devastations of the sea, thus forming long ranges of old sea-cliffs, and capping the high grounds, the softer rocks between being frequently hollowed out and forming valleys.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

March 16th.—Sir J. Rennie, president, in the chair. The paper read was "A description of the method adopted in preparing the foundation and in building the bridge over the Poldervaart, on the line of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam railway," by the Chevalier Conrad. Compiled by Mr. C. Manby, secretary, from documents furnished by Mynheer Weurckebach. The Poldervaart is a canal encompassing and conveying away the waters from the polders or spots of drained lands in the commune of Kethel. The railway traversing it at a considerable angle, rendered a skew bridge of three openings necessary; the centre one thirteen feet span for the navigation, and the two side arches twenty-one feet span each, for the drainage-waters. This bridge, however, derived its importance from the peculiarly treacherous nature of the ground upon which it was constructed; for although in Holland bad foundations are the rule rather than the exception, the difficulties were in this case so peculiarly great as to demand particular notice. The circumstance most deserving attention appeared to be the sudden rising of the bog-earth during a thunder-storm—this is, however, of frequent occurrence in Holland; and it would appear as if the adhesion of the masses of bog-earth to the bottom was so slight, that the vibration communicated to the water by the thunder sufficed to destroy the equilibrium; and the bog-turf, which, from its slight specific gravity, will float even when wet, instantly rose to the surface—when, therefore, as in this case, a heavy mass of sand was placed in the vicinity of such bog-earth, the bottom was unable to resist the pressure, and the least vibration caused it to break through the crust, being engulfed amidst the lighter material which it forced up in the direction of the least resistance. The paper treated at some length on all the precautions necessary in this and similar constructions in Holland. In the discussion which ensued, descriptions were given of the simpler methods employed in similar situations in England, where bridges of greater weight and span were constructed upon foundations of nearly as treacherous natures.

The paper announced to be read at the next meeting was, "On the ventilation of mines," by Mr. J. Richardson.

THE PLANET NEPTUNE AND THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

We fully concur in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Babbage in a letter to the chairman of the extraordinary general meeting of the Astronomical Society, held on the 12th inst. The letter, it appears, was not read; and it has been since communicated by Mr. Babbage to the *Times*. Mr. Babbage says:

"1. The modern law relating to discoveries is, that they take their date from the time of their first publication to the world.

"In this case I think there can be no doubt as to priority of publication. Mr. Adams, guided by the same spirit which led him to his brilliant and successful inquiry, has himself fully admitted it. 'I mention,' says Mr. Adams, 'these dates merely to shew that my results were arrived at independently, and previously to the publication of those of M. Le Verrier, and not with the intention of interfering with his just claims to the honour of the discovery; for there is no doubt that his researches were first published to the world, and led to the actual discovery of the planet by Dr. Galle; so that the facts stated above cannot detract in the slightest degree from the credit due to M. Le Verrier.' On *Irregularities of Uranus caused by a more distant Planet*, by J. C. Adams, Esq. Appendix to the *Nautical Almanac* for 1851, p. 5.

"2. I concur entirely with the majority of the late Council that the last medal ought to have been awarded to M. Le Verrier. And I much regret that the small minority of that Council should have availed themselves of a privilege conferred upon

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them by the Society, to prevent the awarding of medals to any discovery not eminently deserving, into the means of preventing any such award in the strongest case which has yet occurred during the existence of the Astronomical Society.

"3. I had intended to have proposed that the usual medal (call it that of 1846), which, in the opinion of a large majority of the last Council, and of a large number of our members, ought to have been awarded to M. Le Verrier, should be placed at the disposal of the present Council. And that an extraordinary medal should be created for the present year (call it that of 1847), and that it also should be placed at the disposal of the Council."

There cannot be a doubt as to the propriety of awarding the Astronomical Medal of 1846 to Le Verrier, and it should have been done unanimously and promptly: the example was nobly set by the Royal Society. Will it be believed, in after time, that the great discovery of 1846 was unmarked by the Astronomical Society of London; for the effect of the decision of the 12th inst. was (the supporters of a motion for two medals being in the minority), that no medal for 1846 should be awarded. The Council, in a vote of ten to five, gave the Medal, on the 12th Feb. last, to Le Verrier, the Astronomer Royal moving the counter-resolution; but a by-law requiring a majority of three to one rendered the vote nugatory. It is indeed greatly to be regretted "that the small minority of that Council" availed themselves of the privilege of the by-law. What actuated Professor Airey to his counter-motion? Was it a consciousness that Mr. Adams had, mainly through the incredulity and inertness of the Astronomer Royal, missed the goal? Was it an attempt to repair a wrong that neglect had inflicted? Withholding a deserved honour from Le Verrier, however, was not adding a jot to the merits or fame of Mr. Adams. The Astronomical Medal of 1846 is Le Verrier's just right. To an extraordinary medal, and to every distinction that his countrymen can shower upon him, Mr. Adams is fully entitled; and a Medal bearing date 1847 would have been most appropriate. It was at the commencement of the present year that Mr. Adams' labours were published.

It is intended, we hear, that Mr. Adams shall be President of Section A, at the ensuing meeting, in June, of the British Association at Oxford; and M. Le Verrier is expected to be present.

Wyld's Popular Atlas of the World. No. I. GREAT Britain and Europe are the specimen maps in this the first No. of a design calculated to be widely popular, if we may form an estimate from its cheapness, the clearness and neatness of execution, and Mr. Wyld's well-known character for accuracy and the introduction of the latest geographical discoveries and intelligence.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, March 11th.—Rev. W. Jephson and the Rev. R. E. Roy, Masters of Arts of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, were admitted *ad eundem*; and the following degrees were conferred.

Masters of Arts.—T. B. Yonge, Exeter Coll.; F. Temple, fellow, H. Lambert, Balliol Coll.; E. Peverel, Brasenose Coll.; Rev. E. H. M'Lachlan, scholar of Pembroke Coll.; Rev. W. C. Jowett, Magdalen Hall; Rev. T. Bearcroft, Queen's College; Rev. W. F. Stirling, Trinity College.

Bachelor of Music.—C. W. Corfe, organist of Christ Church College.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 18th.—The Treasurer in the chair. The entire evening was devoted to the delivering of the auditors' report, and to a discussion which arose thereupon. Sir Charles Young, one of the auditors, read the report, which was long and unusually explicit. It appeared (as we understood) that liabilities to the amount of 1200*l.* had not been brought before the auditors at the last audit, and that it had required the expenditure of 4000*l.* to discharge all debts due to the end of the past year. The Anglo-Saxon publications had cost 1100*l.*

219*l.* had been voted towards putting the library into order, &c. The report gave altogether any thing but a cheering view of the state of the Society's finances. It appeared also that the Society has for some time been numerically decreasing. For the last two years the admissions had only been nine a year; in the preceding year they were eleven; in the previous five years they had averaged twenty-one per annum.—Mr. Gould said the report was perhaps the most extraordinary that had ever been brought before any society. It laid open to their view a state of corruption or negligence on the part of former councils which was unparalleled. He believed the report which had been presented had arisen from the agitation which had taken place during the past year, and he was pleased to see that the disclosures now made fully justified that agitation. He wished the Society would take example by the proceedings of the younger antiquarian associations, which, with very scanty funds, had done so much good.—The Rev. Joseph Hunter considered that events had amply shewn the policy of the measures taken last year. He objected to the report as having too many totals and too few details. There were many items of hundreds of pounds. He thought the Society should know how those large sums had been expended.—Mr. Morgan said the auditors were only bound to examine the vouchers, and that application for details should be made to the Council.—Mr. Disney said he had been accustomed to see county accounts audited, and particulars in accounts of many thousand pounds were always given even to shillings.—Sir Charles Young said the Council alone had the management of the money, and that if the members wished for details, and for the report of the Finance Committee, application should be made to the Council, who were ready to afford every information; and who, he believed, had ordered the books to be opened in the library for the inspection of the members.—Messrs. Porrett, Solly, White, Britton, Collyer, Cooper, and others addressed the meeting; and it was ultimately moved by Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Britton, and carried unanimously, that the Auditors' Report be received, printed, and circulated among the members. It was also ordered, that the subject should be resumed on the 16th of April.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The third anniversary meeting was held on Friday evening the 12th, at the rooms, Sackville Street; Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair. The chairman addressed the meeting, and congratulated the Association on the uninterrupted success with which its exertions had been attended—a fact demonstrated by the last yearly volume of the Journal, which was even superior to the former one. It appeared that the Association had effected more than had ever been attempted by any antiquarian society: it had put forth by means of its own funds, and without the aid of any power beyond the pale of its own resources, an immense mass of materials, valuable, and indeed indispensable, to the antiquary and to the historian. Nearly five hundred Associates, besides foreign societies, having been supplied with the proceedings, the Association still possessed an available capital in books and plates, which, at the lowest, could not be calculated at less than from 300*l.* to 400*l.* The chief means by which so much had been achieved, with a comparatively trifling income, were the earnest and single-hearted devotedness with which all

worked without pecuniary recompense, and the liberality with which members contributed plates and woodcuts. A long list of names of benefactors, to whom thanks were voted, clearly proved that an association based upon such solid foundations must inevitably endure and flourish.

The Council having recommended that the number of vice-presidents should be increased from six to eight, the proposition was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Messrs. Baily and Albert Woods, the auditors,

presented the following report, which was read by Mr. Baily:

"We, the auditors appointed by the General Meeting of March 1846, having examined the accounts of the British Archaeological Association, report that there have been received on account of the Association the sum of 538*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, and expended on account of the same the sum of 547*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, leaving, consequently, a balance in favour of the treasurer to the amount of 9*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Having gone minutely over the accounts of the Society, we cannot withhold our expressions of satisfaction at the clearness of the mode in which the accounts are kept, and the accuracy of the vouchers for the several payments; and we highly approve the bringing into the account all payments outstanding of the previous year, and leaving nothing on account remaining unpaid: thus the real state of the Association is submitted to the members. The sum of 369*l.* 8*s.* only, on account of subscriptions, has been received during the past year; but it is necessary to state, that no less than 132 subscriptions remain unpaid; and we trust, therefore, that the members who, either from distant residence or from forgetfulness, have allowed their subscriptions to remain unpaid, will see the necessity of immediately discharging their arrears, feeling fully satisfied that no society can be more economically conducted; nor has any one, probably, with such limited means, carried out its purposes in so complete a manner.

ALBERT W. WOODS, *Lancaster Herald.*
CHARLES BAILY, F.S.A.

March 8th, 1847."

Thanks were voted to the Auditors for their report. The ballot for officers, council, and auditors for the year 1847-8 then took place; and the scrutators having examined the lists, reported the following elections to have taken place:

President: The Lord A. D. Conyngham. *Vice-Presidents:* Sir W. Betham; B. B. Cabell, M.P.; Sir W. Chatterton, Bart.; Rev. F. W. Hope; Sir S. R. Meyrick; R. M. Milnes, M.P.; T. J. Pettigrew; Sir J. G. Wilkinson. *Treasurer:* T. J. Pettigrew. *Secretaries:* T. C. Croker; C. R. Smith. *Hydrographical Secretary:* Capt. A. B. Becher, R.N. *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence:* T. Wright. *Council:* Sir J. Annesley; J. Arden; C. Baily; J. Barrow; Rear-Admiral Beaufort; W. H. Black; Hon. H. Cholmondeley, M.P.; Major S. Clerke; W. D. Haggard; E. Peel; S. Phillips; J. R. Planché; W. H. Rosser; S. R. Solly; J. G. Waller; A. White; A. Woods, *Lancaster Herald.* *Auditors:* Major J. A. Moore; J. Prior.

The customary votes of thanks were then passed to the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and Council. A special vote was given to A. White, Esq., and to the Rev. H. Jenkins, for their contributions to a fund for assisting in making excavations; and to the latter gentleman and H. Rolfe, Esq., for having at their own cost defrayed heavy expenses incurred in prosecuting researches in Kent and Essex.

It was then announced that the Annual Congress would be held at Warwick during the last week of July, commencing on Monday the 26th, and terminating on Saturday the 31st.

March 17th. *Meeting of the Council.*—Lord Albert D. Conyngham, president, in the chair. New associates were elected, and thanks ordered to be returned for presents to the Association. Mr. Jesse exhibited an ancient glass bottle found at Hampton Court, with the Villiers' arms upon it. Mr. Crofton Croker submitted to the inspection of the meeting a small figure of a gladiator, in bronze, of Roman workmanship, which had been found in the Thames. He also placed on the table a small stone disk, with a hole in the centre, dug up in the county of Kerry. It was similar to those figured and described in the transactions of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, which have been hitherto generally termed amulets. Mr. Croker stated his reasons for believing them to be primitive buttons. Mr. Smith exhibited a bronze seal, discovered in excavating for a cellar

in Covent Garden market. During a desultory conversation which followed, Mr. Haggard produced an engraved silver plate, with a portrait of a lady in Dutch or German costume; on a flower-pot in the back-ground was the date "A. 1644, Estat. 23," and at foot the engraver's name, "S. Fruck." Among other matters, Mr. Haggard mentioned that there had been recently (on the 9th instant) a note brought into the Bank of England, dated 28th July 1736, No. 94, value 25*l.* (the twenty printed and the five written in) payable to Henry Cottit, signed by Elias Simes, and countersigned W. Keynton. This note, which had been out 111 years, would, at compound interest, have produced 6400*l.* at 5 per cent.

Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited a porcelain seal, with Chinese characters, found in Ireland, and stated that he hoped shortly to be able to make a communication to the general meeting on the subject of the discovery of the seals in Ireland, which had already occupied the attention of the Royal Irish Academy and the Literary Society of Belfast, and was an important archaeological question, which it was desirable should be fully discussed.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
Has elected Norwich for its annual Congress this year, and appointed the meeting to take place between Thursday the 29th of July and Saturday the 7th of August. Ely and Bury St. Edmund's offer very eligible temptation to antiquarian visits; and the President, Bishop of Norwich, will, of course, have the influence to open all the curiosities of Norwich to their research.

At the last London meeting—the Dean of Westminster in the chair—Prof. Willis delivered an elaborate lecture on the conventional buildings attached to Canterbury Cathedral, which were singularly elucidated by a drawing in an ancient Psalter belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge, and engraved, but indifferently, in the *Vetus Monum.* This the Professor held to be a View of the Benedictine Monastery; and "on this hint he spake" learnedly to the end of his lecture. The Marquis of Northampton described a fine Roman pavement beneath a grocer's shop in Leicester; and Mr. Hawkins denounced the present scandalous condition of the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, which led to a conversation, and general feeling that Government ought to do something to render the public records there secure.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.
Feb. 25th.—The president in the chair. 1. The secretary read a memoir "On some ancient vases and fragments of pottery," by Mr. T. Burdon. The remains referred to are of that peculiar and primitive style in which zigzag and spiral lines are the prevailing ornament. From the situation where such examples of pottery are mostly found, viz. in connexion with the remains of cyclopean architecture, as in the treasures of the Atridae, and other constructions at Mycenæ, Mr. Burdon argued, that not only the present fictile monuments, but the entire class to which they belong, are to be referred to a very remote period of Grecian history, coeval with the heroic ages—a period ranging from B.C. 1200 to B.C. 1000, or even earlier. "What has become," he asked, "of the smaller objects of Grecian art belonging to the period in question? If the lapse of ages may be supposed to have destroyed works of iron or brass, why do we not at least find works of terra-cotta and pottery, which, when deposited in the earth, will remain there any length of time? In truth, there can be but little doubt that such works of the heroic and Homeric ages have been already often found, and that we even possess many fine specimens without suspecting their remote antiquity."

2. The secretary likewise read a paper "On the defacement of the names and figures on Egyptian monuments," by Mr. Bonomi. A learned archaeologist, Dr. Hincks, in a treatise lately presented to the Society, supposes the divinities whose names

and titles were so laboriously obliterated on the Lateran obelisk, and many other monuments, to have been Amun and Neith; and he attributes the defacement to the sun-worshippers of the time of Amenophis IV. In the first of these opinions Mr. Bonomi agreed, as regards Amun; but finds no traces of the sun-worshippers. He agreed with Dr. Hincks in attributing the restoration of the name and titles of that divinity in the places defaced to the Amun worshippers of the family of Horus and Rameses. This family reigned at the end of the eighteenth dynasty. Taking, therefore, this fact in connexion with the following, viz. that the defacement indicates a change in the religious sentiments of both monarch and people as its cause, that the greatest importance was evidently attached to it, and that records exist of certain wonderful events, followed by the exode of the Israelites, having occurred in that dynasty, Mr. Bonomi is inclined to believe that the Pharaoh of the time of the exode, or his immediate successor, may have caused the names and titles of those divinities to have been removed who were found unable to save from the calamities attending that event.

3. A letter from Mr. Harris, dated Beny-el-Assal, was read by Mr. Birch. Mr. Harris had there found a lion, on the pedestal of which were inscribed the standard or second title, *prænomen* and name of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), who was styled on it the beloved of Hor or Horus; and at some distance another lion. These lions had been probably placed before the door of a temple dedicated to that divinity at the Benun-el-Assal. He had also discovered in the vicinity the remains of a Christian village, indicated by the remains of various earthen stoppers of bottles, on which was a Christian cross, and an inscription: *Εὐλογία Κυρίου*, "the praise of the Lord." Such inscriptions, Mr. Birch remarked, were of a late period, and were found particularly on lamps; one of which, in the British Museum, has *Θεολογία Θεού χάρις*, "Theology is the grace of God."

Mr. Harris had also found a new inscription, containing a name, or rather the termination of a new *prænomen* and name, which has not as yet been registered in any list, at the oratory of the Sheik Suliman at Dabri; and on visiting the Sheik Bellad at Atreeb, and making inquiries about antiquities, was presented by the sheik with a small mutilated figure of a military officer, in basalt, probably of about the 26th dynasty, holding before him a small naos with a divinity. He also received information of a peculiar stone which, when licked, gave out blood. Mr. Harris subsequently saw, on the banks of the Nile, the edge of an inscribed stone projecting from the sand; and ordering his men to clear away the sand from the whole, discovered it to be a most important inscription, containing thirteen lines of Greek, which had been inscribed on what was apparently the cornice of a temple, having on its own cornice the *prænomen* and name of Psammictius II. alternately repeated in it, and consequently being part of a construction erected by that monarch in that locality. The slab had been defaced, but the cornice not entirely destroyed. About one-third of the lateral commencement of the inscription had been engraved on another block, which Mr. Harris had not discovered. It refers to the repairs and constructions, made in the 10th year of Valentinian and Gratian, of a pylon named in honour of Valens, under the authority of the local officers.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
March 6th.—The Director of the Society in the chair. The Secretary read an extract from a letter recently received from Capt. Newbold, noticing the discovery by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, an American missionary, of a remarkable ancient monument near the source of the Orontes. It is described as a large solid structure, 25 feet square and about 70 feet in height, terminating at top in a pyramid. The sides are covered with the figures of animals of

the size of life, and other objects, admirably executed; deer, bears with their cubs, wild boars with dogs in chase, spears, bows and arrows, swords, and other weapons. This edifice, Capt. Newbold is inclined to suppose, may have been a monument erected by the Assyrian conquerors of Palestine to commemorate their victories and hunting exploits. It is at no great distance from Riblah, where the Assyrians encamped, and where their proud monarch slew the nobles of Judah. This place, so long lost, has been discovered by Mr. Thomson; it is now called by the natives Rubla, and the plain is stated to be admirably adapted for a great encampment. Capt. Newbold also notices the organisation by Mr. Thomson of a Native Asiatic Society at Beyrât, composed chiefly of young Syrians, who are studying the history and literature of the East, and who are anxiously getting together a library, which is intended to comprise all known Arabic literature.

The Secretary then read a paper by G. Thomas, Esq., on the coins of Ghazni, founded principally on some which form part of the extensive collection brought home by Mr. Masson, and deposited in the museum of the East India House. After mentioning the very limited number of Ghaznavide coins known to collectors, and the little notice that has been taken of these, contrasted with the historical importance of the dynasty itself, and the large space which it fills in the narrative of the progress of Islam, the writer proceeds to remark on some points in which these medals may serve as a corrective for the historian. He observes that Sabuktagin, looked upon as the founder of the dynasty, is proved by his coins to have been only a local governor under the lord paramount; that his successor, Ismail, was equally dependent; and that Mahmud himself did not reject the name of the Samani king to assume the sovereignty until the year 389 (A.D. 999). Numerous casts and coins of Mahmud were exhibited, marking, by the letters prefixed to his name, his progress from the condition of a vassal to that of a sovereign. One of these casts, the original of which is in the British Museum, is very remarkable, as containing the name and Arabic titles of Mahmud awkwardly expressed in the Sanscrit character; but being without a date, it is impossible to know for what locality so rare a form was adopted. The statement that Mahmud was the first sovereign who took the title of sultan is not confirmed by these medals; the first piece on which we find the title is that of Ibrahim, one of his vassals, who came to the throne half a century later.

The series of coins examined shew that the Indian device of the Bull of Siva was adopted by these monarchs somewhat earlier than is usually supposed, one of Modud being found with that idolatrous stamp upon it. Mr. Thomas enters into some discussion upon this very singular adoption by a race so bigoted as Musulmans have usually been; and he shews that during the whole career of conquest of the house of Ghazni the monarchs appear to have adopted the forms of the local mints, merely adding their own names and titles to the usual currency, which, perhaps from financial reasons, they were unwilling to alter. He proves this by an examination of the coins struck in Bamian, Nishapur, Seistan, &c. On one of the medals bearing the Indian device the name of Lahore is visible; which furnishes additional evidence of the accuracy of the previous attribution of coins of similar type to the Hindu rajas, who occupied the Punjab at an epoch immediately preceding the Mahomedan conquest.

Several corrections of historical points resulting from an examination of these coins are detailed in the paper; and the writer accounts for the disappearance of dates and places of mintage from so many of them, by the circumstance that these facts were always recorded on the extreme edge of the coin, which is usually the least perfect part of a medal struck in the ancient mode, and that most of the coins brought home by Mr. Masson having

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been collected on the place of their issue, had been in all probability long in circulation.

Some valuable tables relative to the dynasty and to the contemporary khalifs were appended to this interesting paper.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ P.M.; British Architects, 8 P.M.

Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, Mr. Bridges "On birds of Jamaica." Mr. J. Hunt "On the breeding of the otter in the menagerie," 8½ P.M.

Wednesday.—Geological, 8½ P.M.

Thursday.—Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Royal Society of Literature, 4 P.M.; Numismatic, 7 P.M.

Friday.—Royal Institution, Dr. Faraday "On Mr. Barry's mode of warming and ventilating the new House of Lords," 8½ P.M.; British Archaeological, 8½ P.M.; Philological, 8 P.M.

Saturday.—R. Botanic, 3½ P.M.; Westm. Medical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE

It has been brought forward both in the House of Commons and Lords; and strange discrepancies appear in the statements. Lord Morpeth says that the site preferred by Government, in Waterloo Place, will receive the statue at the expense of the Sub-committee. The Sub-committee, through the Marquess of Londonderry, truly assert that they are bound no farther than, if the Government peremptorily decide on removing the statue from the arch, to place it on the ground there, at the disposal of those who have forced the retraction of the royal permissions. The Marquess of Lansdowne observes, that the only object of all concerned, is to consult the public taste (how to be ascertained is a problem which no man can determine), and do the utmost honour they can to the Duke of Wellington. The Duke, we can affirm, deems it no honour to be taken from the pedestal announced and understood to be its certain site by every subscriber. And thus the subject is in a pretty complicated mess. It is a great pity that the Government does not at once declare (if it be so irrevocably determined) that the group must be removed. By the present course of undecided action the artist alone is the sufferer. It is out of his money that the game between Committee and Woods and Forests is played. The Committee could find no pedestal except the one originally designed, and the Government (after seeking for designs) now announce that they will not be at any expense. Perhaps some of the wiseacres who have shewn so much spite throughout these discussions would have the statue put under the arch. There seems to be no fund to place it elsewhere in a fitting manner; and the artist has surely been punished enough with the cost of the scaffolding, setting up, and pulling down, and ditto repeated.

SCULPTURE.

Not liking to await the gloom and the distribution of the Royal-Academy Black-Hole for Sculpture (if presented and accepted), two fine works of art have been, for the last ten days, exhibited in the rooms of Messrs. Graves, the publishers, in Pall Mall. They are of almost diametrically opposite qualities; one a female figure, richly draped, by Mr. Lough, and called Portia, being an ideal of that Shaksperian character; the other, a nude Fisher-boy, with a shell held to his ear, the marble of the late Academician Thompson's idea, otherwise expressed in painting, of a female child

"Listening with eager wonder on the shore,
Within her shell to hear the ocean roar."

The new version, by Mr. Hiron Powers, whose Slave Girl won so much deserved approbation, is (as we have noted) a male figure, very young, and, owing to that, rather under-sized for sculptural effect, standing erect, and holding the shell to his ear. We fancy, a great ancient sculptor, or a great modern, would have placed it at his ear, and dared to give all the expression of the sense of the

strange sounds to his countenance. Mr. Powers has not essayed this. He has created a sweet anatomical boy figure; altogether pleasing, though a little thin in the limbs, and the upper part of the left arm, as seen behind, too closely pressed to the body to allow of a graceful shoulder-line. The head is calm and classic: we wish the whole were more American and less Italian. Yet, we repeat, it is a beautiful composition; and if unequal to the Slave, is not derogatory to the reputation achieved by the artist.

Of the Portia what shall we say? Its dignity is wonderfully effective, and its expression delightful. But it is, perhaps, in the drapery that Mr. Lough has displayed the boldest genius. His imagination seems to have been excited by the noblest types of ancient art; and, in this line, he has eclipsed their glory. The difference between the simplicity and beauty of the back, and the darling twisting of stone, as if it were lawn, round the loins, to mingle with the grand disposition of the folds in front, shews a mastery of skill. Yet those who view this statue may pass over this superb arrangement of costume as a secondary consideration; and find in the sentiment of the whole an impersonation not unworthy of Shakspere. We do not desire any artist to go beyond that. We are not aware of the appropriateness of the musical instrument accessory, nor how it distinguishes Portia. To the general eye, it would rather tend to render the individual doubtful. There may be a text to justify it, though it does not occur to us. But as a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, so must this Portia for ages to come.

The Fisher-boy belongs to Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer; the Portia to Sir M. W. Ridley.

Before leaving the print-shop gallery, we may mention an antique family altar-piece, posterior, apparently, to Albert Durer, which is well worth the notice of the connoisseur. There is extraordinary workmanship in many parts of it; and it is a study for painters, who may extract many most advantageous hints from its contemplation. There is also of novelty, a Stable, by Herring, and one of his best productions. A dark horse, with the head of another coming out of a farther stall, could hardly be excelled; and the little human tête-à-tête at the door is capitally executed.

Roberts' Sketches in Egypt and Nubia. Part I. With Historical Descriptions by W. Brockedon; lithographed by L. Hage. London, F. G. Moon. AFTER the Holy Land, one might have thought that any similar work of the same class would run the risk of being flat at least, if not weary and unprofitable. But the first part of Egypt and Nubia dissipates the notion. It is charmingly done; and we only wish there were many other countries for Roberts to paint, and for us to enjoy after the same fashion. A characteristic title-page of the Entrance to the Nubian Temple of Aboe Sumble, gives us admission to that temple itself, with its gigantic guard, as one of the engravings, and all its peers. We have a beautiful view of the Pyramids, from the Nile; and a Slave-Boat upon that river, which we consider to be about the finest effort of the artist's pencil, and in a different style from the majority of his productions. It is a noble and captivating panorama; whilst the centre is made interesting by the spectacle of the poor captives, (not so miserable as on the middle passage) in that boat, open to heaven, and gliding on the clear waters, to a servitude whose mildness almost takes away the reproach and horror of human slavery. Pompey's Pillar, the Remains of a Portico of the Temple of Kom Ombo, and the Temple of Tafa, complete this fasciculus, and are worthy of it. The preface is not exactly what so splendid a publication deserved. Literature and information of a consonant class would have been valuable accessories. But both would require more elevated attainments, and more profound research, than is commonly allotted to publications whose great claim to popularity rests on their artistic merits.

The Polychromatic Ornament of Italy. Part I. By Ed. Adams, Architect. London, Nickisson; New York, Wiley and Putnam.

THE commencement of a beautiful work to illustrate the decorative art of Italy; and full of suggestions and models of peculiar value, at a time when fresco painting, and the application of art to the embellishment of English houses, &c. are becoming so much in demand. The author starts with the Raphaelesque style and its origin, and follows the school down to later periods. To illustrate the designs there are eleven admirable plates, executed in the polychromatic manner. The grotesque are wonderfully varied; and the tasteful, classic, and splendid, are inexhaustible. The whole is so well done, that we can say thus much for the publication, and it is saying a great deal—"It is worthy to be a companion to Gruner's exposition of the Vatican."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 16, 1847.

Une Année en Russie: I give this little volume, which does not quite reach the extent of 200 pages, as a charming sample of what may be written by a witty man upon a hackneyed subject. No pretensions to science—no desire to be methodical and complete, clog the *animus* of the writer. With remarkable sagacity he catches at the general features of the Muscovite physiognomy, and reproduces them with a fidelity which has no touch of vulgarity;—a delicacy in selection without an approach to affectation or pretension.

I should like to give your readers—as I feel assured I should please them—some samples of this Parisian humour, which boasts, notwithstanding its apparent reserve, an originality quite as real as your own. Just listen to this little essay on "Russian Police." The author has just spoken of the masked balls, and of the intrigues which they facilitate: "Apropos of intrigues," he continues, "I had well nigh forgotten the most piquant of all, for 'tis an intrigue carried on without a mask; I mean, my interview with the police. Everywhere else such a tête-à-tête would be most disagreeable and compromising. Generally, the police is located in a filthy den in some ill-reputed quarter; and if she commands your attendance, you go thither with shame, sidling along the walls as if you were going to visit a sorceress, or, mayhap, on some worse errand. At the door you jostle men of sinister aspect, and women who wear a smiling look. Before reaching the lady of the mansion, you must brave the auspicious atmosphere of halls strangely peopled. As you enter, you hold a tight grip of your pockets; as you leave, you have your handkerchief over your eyes—and if you are recognised, you stammer out an apology.

"At St. Petersburg 'tis far different. There the police has for habitation a palace in the open street; for pages, young officers of the highest names. 'Tis the existence of a favourite sultana; sumptuous, full of anxiety, envied, yet trembling between the capricious tenderness of the master and his fearful wrath; ever in the expectation of some fresh mark of favour, or of the mutes' bowstring. In consequence, when, one fine morning, you are told that you have been distinguished by her notice, and that she desires to see you, you eagerly rush to your *troisneau* with all the charming uneasiness attendant upon a first-love rendezvous. When you reach the mansion, a valet receives you with due discretion, and leads you over soft carpets towards the *boudoir*, and the curtained door closes upon you. The police holds out her hand with a gracious smile, offers a cigarette; and after a half hour's pleasant chattering about France, Russia, literature, Turkish tobacco, Maryland, and Taglioni, you stand confessed, shriven, with a carelessness, adorable, free, and easy. 'Tis the Inquisition in a rosy peignoir—the question extraordinary in perfumed gloves. If she finds you inclined to stay the

winter, she remarks that the Russian winter is a rude test for a delicate chest; she draws a terrible picture of it—then pointing in the distance to France and its mild climate, she moves you with touching pictures of home and country. If you resist, she assumes humility, she fears that the pleasures of St. Petersburg will have a very vapid taste for the stranger, whose lips are still embued with the savoury excitation of Parisian life. Naturally, like a well-bred man, you protest against so much modesty,—you descend upon the attraction offered by the study of Russian society;—then, for a poor Frenchman still sore from the bruises of an émeute, still deafened with the sharp clash of politics, how sweet is a moment's repose beneath the shade of protecting kindness!—how sweet to learn from such good sources the science of tranquil happiness, and to return imbued with these salutary lessons to his countrymen, who stand so much in need of them! The police listens to all these fine phrases just as you have spouted them, with all possible seriousness, and thanks you with a smile still more equivocal than the first; then she holds out her hand once more, and the farce is over. Let me be told in what other country does the police practise these exquisite forms of politeness and elegance?"

The author of *A Year in Russia* [M. Henri Merimée] tells the reader what he never would have confessed to the police, namely, that he went to St. Petersburg on a philologic expedition. And this assertion may not be questioned, when we see him turning an enthusiast in the cause of lexicons and grammars, the study of which he compares for attraction to the most seducing works of Fancy's self. "What book can equal a polyglot dictionary for infinite resources,—does it not alone stand in lieu of all such? In its perusal does not wayward Fancy stray over the notes of numberless keys—where each touch awakens some new idea, some intimate recollection? When you are tired with following thought in its unequal flight—now, of heavenly birth, soaring ambitious and fantastic, now heavy, pedantic, trudging with an embarrassed step,—is it not pleasant to rest musing on a word, a modest chrysalis in which slumbers the germ of a moral world, humble hermit whose secund solitude gives birth to deep reflection? Then, in this perusal, apparently so dry, how many useful lessons! What is the study of dictionaries, in their chronological order, but to trace back, one by one, like Cuvier, the superincumbent strata of civilisation and history? Thus the first Arabic layer found in the Spanish language gives the date of the invasion more correctly than the historian Mariana. The Tartar deposit left in the Russian language might supply the void left by Karamzine. One word enlightens us as to the character of a nation, its customs, its intellectual tendencies. Englishmen say, 'That man is worth a million,' meaning thereby that he possesses a million. Is not this single word identity? Naples alone could have given birth to the term *canaglia*. *Häßler* comes from the Pyrenees; and *trinquer* from the Rhine. The Greeks, of a philosophic turn, called the world *κοσμος*, harmony. Struck especially by its physical phenomena, the Slaves called it *svat*, light. We, ever in the van, borrowed from the Germans their *halte*, a leaden word, which it was found necessary to append to our wings: and we gave them *marche*, a spur which their slow fancy had never found. There is a word, sad and magnificent, which the human kind would seem to have kneaded with its tears and joys—a word which reveals our moral destiny better than all the systems of Kant and Fichte; in all languages *passion* is term synonymous with *suffering*;—and lastly, there are luminous etymologies which explain entire social constitutions. Russians may disclaim the deduction, but their word *kniaz*, prince, comes from the same source as the word *knout*. Living in the society of words, we come to this, that we find a particular physiognomy for

each, and feel for each either aversion or esteem," &c. &c.

I will not continue these quotations, which, nevertheless, fascinate me by their charm, and which would assuredly bear a high value in the eyes of your erudite readers. But since we are upon the subject of linguists and philosophy, I must draw your attention to a curious treatise, entitled *Éléments Carolingiens Linguistiques et Littéraires*, par M. F. Barrois (in 4to, Paris, J. Renouard). The author of this book, which required considerable research, has laboured to shew how, up to the era of Charlemagne, the gallic idiom and the vulgar tongue of the first period of the monarchy are completely destitute of written monuments. Charlemagne was the first, according to M. Barrois, to attempt the application of writing to the vulgar tongue, and to make it familiar to the people. The author gives us the exact reproduction of the Carolingian alphabet, such as it has been transmitted to us by Trithème; and, comparing it with the Egyptian *démotique*, the alphabet of Tyre, the Punic alphabet, the Syriac alphabet, &c., he concludes they have common origin. The *dactylogie*, or the imitation of digital signals, was the first graphic expression of the human word.

The second part of the book of M. Barrois, entirely distinct from the first, is devoted to studies on the origin of our literature. I will not here make any further mention of it, beyond recommending it to those amongst your learned readers who busy themselves with the comparison of literary histories.

The only anecdote of the week is the action brought against the *Corsaire-Satan* (the Parisian Satirist), by M. J. Janin, who deemed himself too clearly designated by certain articles in which an allusion was made to some matrimonial misfortunes to which a *critique marié* had fallen a victim. Let us hasten to say that these articles were so many odious fabrications, circulated, so it is said, by an authoress whose wretched comedy had recently been criticised by M. Janin. Naturally this woman, who ought to have been first punished, found herself, thanks to the anonymous veil, safe from the claws of justice; but Themis has at least severely and justly punished the subaltern agents of this abominable calumny. In spite of their tardy recantation and formal disavowal, she inflicted heavy fines upon them. The *Corsaire-Satan* will not be let off under 15,000 fr. (600£); and as it has not a great many subscribers, honest people are in hopes of seeing that venomous little publication crushed under the weight of the fine.

The first two volumes of the *Histoire des Géorgiens*, by M. de Lamartine, were only yesterday offered for sale. The author had taken the precaution of communicating fragments of the work to all the principal journals of the metropolis. In consequence, the day before yesterday we were made acquainted with the portrait of Mirabeau inserted in the *Débats*, and the portrait of Robespierre with which the *National* has been favoured. But a work intended to be in eight volumes cannot be judged from the perusal of a few pages; and I must beg your leave to postpone for at least a week the expression of public opinion, more or less qualified by my own way of thinking.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON'S SOIRÉE.

The third of the season, presented the like attractions and gratifications that characterise the whole of these pleasing assemblies. But there was one, not new, though striking feature on Saturday last that should not pass unnoticed. It was respect for scientific attainments in the person of Mr. Adams. His youthful appearance increased the effect of the general homage paid to his mental powers.

The principal exhibitors of the evening were, Mr. Cockerel—a working model of a saw-mill, by means of the arrangements of which, timber can be cut at any angle, or to any curve; the fantastic shapes produced were very remarkable. After an

inspection only, of the model, so simple and so effective, the Admiralty ordered the invention to be constructed at two of the dockyards! Can there be higher proof of worth? Messrs. Gamble and Nott—their electric telegraph, signallising from one room to the other. Mr. Cheverton—his mechanical carvings; and especially a lovely copy, in marble, of Mr. Foley's "Innocence," reduced to one-third the size of the original. Mr. Claudet—numerous specimens of natural and coloured daguerreotypes. Mr. Perigal—several of his kinescopes, producing spirals and convolutes, certain curves which "progress" in spires, (coils, or circumvolutions,) so that any portion of any such curve is a portion of a spiral. Mr. Perigal explained that some of these curves were "interminate," or capable of unlimited extension; others finite, "returning into themselves" at the termination of their respective cycles, to reiterate the same path in the same direction; each forming (when completed) a continuous line, of which all the component parts are spiral. Of these finite curves there are, according to Mr. Perigal's kinescopes, innumerable varieties, distinguished by the number of their spires, and of their loops; the most simple being produced by the combination of two circular motions. Whence, Mr. Perigal asserts, the property of infinite extension, hitherto ascribed to all spirals, is applicable to comparatively a few kinds only; a vast majority of spirals being parts of curves, which curves (if completed) return into themselves.

ORIGINAL, AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

COLLECTIONS FOR AN ATHENÉE CANTABRIGIENSES.

BY J. O. HALLIWELL, ESQ.—NO. III.

ALEFOUNDER (ROBERT).—Was born at Dedham, in Essex, entered at Emanuel College, of which he was elected fellow in 1655. He was afterwards rector of Thurcaston, county of Leicester. Author of Latin verses on the death of Edward Bright, fellow of the same college, and his tutor, printed at the end of Jacombe's "Moses his Death," 4to, 1657.

ALLEN (JOHN).—Born on Jan. 14th, 1609-700, at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, and educated at Trinity College. He took the degrees of B.A. 1721, M.A. 1725, and B.D. 1750; and having been elected a fellow of his college, was resident at Cambridge the greater part of his life. His first preferment from the college (being then a senior fellow) was the vicarage of Colne, in Huntingdonshire, which he soon quitted for that of Shudy-Camps, in Cambridgeshire, "where," says Cole, "in a small thatched house, in which you could scarcely swing a cat, but by him most neatly fitted up, and elegantly furnished, he has frequently entertained the best company of the county, who never were better pleased than to enjoy his cheerful and honest conversation both at their own and his house." In 1744, he was chosen senior proctor of the University; and in 1752 was presented with the living of Torporley, in Cheshire, where he afterwards resided during the summer months, and exerted himself greatly for the benefit of that village. He died at Chester, in January 1778, after a short illness. He was a good herald and topographer, and at the time of his death had made extensive collections for a history of Staffordshire, which, in Cole's time, were in the possession of Dr. Wilkes, of Wolverhampton. His epitaph, a metrical composition, in Latin, by himself, is given in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," vol. ii. p. 129.

ALLEN (ROBERT).—Educated at Christ's College, and rector of Culford, in Suffolk. He is the author of—1. "A Treatise of giving and receiving," 8vo, Lond. 1600. 2. "On the Doctrine of the Gospel, by plain and familiar interpretation of the particular points and articles thereof," fol. Lond. 1606. The original ms. of this work was in the library of Sion College prior to the fire of London. 3. "Concordances of the Proverbs of Solomon, and his Sentences in Ecclesiastes," 4to, London, 1612.

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Allen (Thomas).—M.A. of Jesus College, and a benefactor to the College library in 1638, as appears from Gatford's ms. register of donations. An abstract of one of his sermons is in ms. Harl. 4050.

Allen (Thomas).—Member of Gonville and Caius College, incorporated M.D. at Oxford on July 13th, 1675. He was a member of the College of Physicians at London. He died Sept. 4th, 1692, and was buried at Trumpington. Author of a "History and Description of a Hermaphrodite" in a Latin letter, printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1668.

Allen (John).—A native of Durham, elected fellow of St. John's College on March 20th, 1583. He took the degree of B.D. in 1590, and was chosen public orator at Michaelmas 1592. He was a pupil of Dr. Whitaker, three of whose posthumous works he edited, viz. 1. "Prælectiones de Ecclesiæ contra Pontificos," 4to, Cantab. 1599. 2. "De Peccato Originali," 8vo, Cantab. 1600, dedicated to the Earl of Essex. 3. "Prælectiones de Conciliis contra Pontificos," 8vo, Cantab. 1600.

Alleyne (John).—Born at Derby about 1600, elected fellow of Emanuel College on Feb. 23d, 1678, and took the degree of B.A. in 1681, M.A. in 1682, and B.D. in 1689. In 1690, he resigned his fellowship for the valuable living of Loughborough in Leicestershire, in the patronage of the college. He died towards the end of the year 1738, leaving behind him the following works: 1. "Episcopacy asserted and recommended as the greatest bond of Union; a Visitation Sermon, August 13th, 1700, before James, Lord Bishop of Lincoln," 4to, Camb. 1701. 2. "Unanimity in the Truth a necessary Duty, with the Means of obtaining it: an Assize Sermon, preached on March 28th, 1707," 4to, Camb. 1707.

Allin (Richard).—Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, B.A. in 1697, M.A. in 1701, and B.D. in 1708. He was junior proctor in 1704. The following account of him is taken from Cole's ms. : "1750, Aug. 24th. The Master of Sidney being to see me this afternoon, told me that for many years past Mr. Allin had no opinion of Mr. Whiston, who, when Mr. Allin wrote word to him that he had prepared a work on Daniel's Weeks, which he had as common-place in the College Chapel, and which the Master says he has by him in Mr. Allin's writing, and designed, as he told Mr. Whiston, to print it, Mr. Whiston wrote back to him to forgive till he had published what he had wrote on that subject; and desired, moreover, to see what he had wrote, which Mr. Allin did not refuse him; and after Mr. Whiston had made what use of it he pleased, he sent it back with an answer that he had mistaken many things in it, which would not do. But when Whiston published his work, Mr. Allin wrote word to Dr. Whitfield at Tickleborough, that though Mr. Whiston pretended to despise his performance, yet he had not scrupled to make what use he pleased of his work to his own advantage. Mr. Allin always kept copies of his letters he wrote. He was somewhat hasty and choleric in his temper, but soon recovered, and grew calm and easy: always came to the parlour at eight o'clock, and stayed till nine, when he would be very communicative and chatty; was well skilled in history, heraldry, and most other sciences, but especially mathematics. A man of no expense, except at the coffee-house twice a day, which he never failed; and though I often attempted to converse with him, yet he was always so reserved and shy he gave no opportunities for it. His library, which was very curious, was sold to Whiston, the bookseller, for between four or five hundred pounds. He would, on occasion, part with any book to the bookseller." Some original letters of his to Baker, the antiquary, chiefly on biographical subjects, are preserved in ms. Harl. 7033.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Thursday *Sonnambula* was produced for the first time this season, Gar-

doni singing the part of *Elvino*, and Castellan that of *Amina*. The part of *Elvino* is particularly well suited to Gardoni, with his youthful and handsome person; and his general performance of the part is very pleasing and expressive of the character. We do not think he treats Bellini's music quite as was intended by the great voice-writer; he does not phase the airs so much in a cantabile manner as in a declamatory or enunciative style. The words and meaning are well made out, but there is a lack of real singing, which is to be regretted, for his tone is of tender and touching quality. He uses the "voce vibrato" very constantly, a plan of singing which to us appears likely to destroy the sustaining power of the voice, although admissible enough in some passages. His principal scene, in which "Ah perche non posso" occurs, was very effectively given, and much applauded. Castellan sang with much more carefulness, and took the part of the devoted *Amina* with a very perfect expression of innocence and love; she is altogether a very charming singer, and if a little less adventurous in her efforts would afford more pleasure to the listener; she tasks her voice so severely that one feels quite afraid lest she should slip. F. Lablache did not make so much of "Vi ravviso" as he should and can. The new ballet was entirely successful, and contains some pretty scenery; which, with the dancing and fairy mime of Rosati and Marie Taglioni, forms a very charming tableau. The house was more crowded than hitherto, and the audience appeared to enjoy their favourite opera.

VARIETIES.

Raphael.—The National Gallery has purchased the small Raphael which was in the collection of the late Sir M. M. Sykes; the subject, a Knight in armour, recumbent and asleep, with a female figure standing on each side, with allegorical attributes, which have not been decidedly deciphered and explained. It is an early work, portions of which are so remarkable that it can hardly be doubted that they are by Raphael's hand.

Luther.—The exclusion of the statue or bust of Luther from the Walhalla at Munich, so much condemned in the *Literary Gazette* two months ago, is now severely commented upon, both in leading German and English journals, including the *London Times*.

The failure of the *Long Range* experiments, also originally described in this journal, near the same time, has also been taken up as a new topic; and the report of the commissioners to witness the trial, says: "Having given the subject our most serious consideration, we are of opinion, that, from the difficulties attending, and from the complicated nature of the mode of operation, and the uncertainty of the precision of aim, the invention of the 'long range' cannot be made available for the general purpose of war; and we beg further to remark, that the principle of action will always be discovered on the first exhibition."

The *Mazarine Bible* in the collection of the late Mr. Wilkes, was sold by Mr. Leigh Sotheby, in the important sale he has been so ably conducting for eleven days, at the price of 500*l*. The purchasers were Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, and the destination of this rare work (fourteen copies only) is the Museum at New York.

The *Last Supper*, by Raphael, brought to notice in the *Literary Gazette*, has, it is stated, been purchased by the government of Tuscany, at a price reaching nearly to 13,000*l*.

HB. has issued a quartette of caricatures, all founded on classic story and applied to present times. First we have the Fates, viz. the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in the centre, snipping the thread, and the Ex-chancellor Goulburn spinning it, whilst Ex-chancellor Baring is holding the dissevered clue on the other side; a ludicrous Three cutting short the 16 million Railway Bill; and next Perseus, Lord G. Bentinck, flying to the rescue of the Irish Andromeda seated despairingly on a rock and about to be devoured by the monster

Famine. The hero's spear, here also, is marked Railway Bill. Telemachus and Mentor, Peel and Lord Lincoln, follows: two very good figures; and finally there is the Centaur Nessus carrying off Dejanira, where the Railway is again the rescuing power, Ireland the Dejanira, and Lord John on the shore bending his bow to settle the business.

The *Philharmonic Concerts* commenced this season on Monday night with the overture to *Leonora*, by Beethoven; a ms. song, by Mendelssohn Bartholdy; "On Lena's gloomy Heath," H. Phillips; and other vocal and instrumental selections, in which Mr. Phillips and Madame Caradori Allan were the vocalists, and Miss K. Loder and M. Sainton the instrumentalists; Signor Costa the conductor. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was the director of the evening.

Irish Famine.—The generous contributions from all parts of the United States for the succour of the famished Irish are well worthy of a sound of honour and praise from every benevolent quarter of the globe.

Lola Montes, about whom there is so much stir at Munich, though stated to be a Spaniard when she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, was generally understood to be an Englishwoman.

Mr. John Byrne, an artist much respected, died suddenly of a disease of the heart, on the 11th, at his residence in Berners Street.

Signor Hervio Nani, alias Hervey Leach, alias the nondescript What-is-it of the Egyptian Hall, an American dwarf, and singular theatrical imitator of the simia species, died on Tuesday, in Shoreditch, and has, it is said, left his body to Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon and anatomist.

The *Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe* has been burnt down; and to the latest date sixty corpses had been extracted from the ruins, generally so mutilated that it was impossible to recognise them. It was by an explosion of gas that most of them were suffocated; and but few were actually burnt to death.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Historical Charades, by the Author of "Letters from Madras," post 8vo, 5s.—Pearson on the Creed, by Burton, 2 vols. 8vo, 2d edit. 10s.—Taylor's Holy Living, new edit. 18mo, 2s.—France; her Government exposed and considered, 2d edit. 8vo, 8s.—China, Political, Commercial, and Social, by R. M. Martin, 2 vols. 8vo, 26s.—A Pocket Dictionary of English and Hindustani, by Capt. R. S. Dobbie, 12mo, 8s.—Lyell's Principles of Geology, 7th edit. 18s.—Arabian Nights, arranged for Family Reading, by E. W. Lane, 3 vols. 8vo, 30s.—Cary's Dante, new edit. revised by his Son, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.—Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 4th edit. 8vo, 10s. 6d.—The Sacred Sketch-Book, by J. Winks, 18mo, 2s.—J. Caughey's Letters on various Subjects, Vol. IV, 3s. 6d.—Duncan's Translation of Caesar's Commentaries, 12mo, 7s.—Classic Readings in Italian Literature, by G. Cannizaro, 8vo, 15s.—A Practical Essay on the Understanding, by J. Wiggins, Esq., 12mo, 1s. 6d.—Bell's Anatomy of Expression, royal 8vo, 4th edit. 1s. 1s.—Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians, 5 vols. 8vo, 3d edit. 4s. 4s.—Tancred; or, the New Crusade, by B. Disraeli, M.P., 3 vols. post 8vo, 11s. 6d.—Inwood's Tables for Purchasing Estates, 11th edit. 7s.—Burke's (P.) Complete Book of the New County Courts, 2d edit. 12mo, 5s.—Comprehensive Tune-Book Vocal Score, by Gauntlett and Kearnes, 3s. 6d.—Thom's Rhymes and Recollections, 8vo, 7s. 6d.; post 8vo, 4s.—Johnston's (J. F. W.) Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 2d edit. 11. 4s.—Korah; or, Christian Comfort in the Uses of Affliction, by a Sufferer, 18mo, 1s. 6d.—Simple Family Prayers, 16mo, 2s.—The Dwellings of Jacob; or, Household Ministrations, by the Rev. J. Brown, 4s. 6d.—Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Nash and Greig, 2 vols. post 8vo, 21s.; Ditto, in 1 vol. post 8vo, 12s.—Pictorial Book of Ballads, 8vo, 9s.—Guthrie (G. J.) on Wounds and Injuries of the Abdomen and Pelvis, 8vo, 3s.—Kennaway's (Rev. C. E.) Sermons to the Young, 1s. 6d.—Sandford's (Rev. G. B.) Vindication of the Church of England, 12mo, 5s.—Old Testament History, by a Country Clergyman, Parts I. and II., 6s. 6d.; Part III., 16mo, 4s.—Ditto School Edition, 16mo, sheep, 2s. 6d.—Paterson's (W.) County Courts' Act, 2d edit. 6s.—The Prevention and Treatment of Disease in the Potato and other Crops, by Dr. J. Parkin.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

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PRESIDENT—H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

The lists for the current year WILL CLOSE on the 31st instant. Subscribers will receive for each year, in addition to the "Last Embrace," a work of art in the same style, a pair of prints, the "Last Embrace" and the "Nuptial Wedding," engraved by Mr. Charles Ross and Mr. F. A. Heath respectively, after T. Uwins, R.A., with a Set of Engravings in Outline, from seven of the Cartoons submitted in competition for the Premium of £500 offered by the Society for an Historical Picture.

GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary Secretary.

4 Trafalgar Square, March 1, 1847.

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N.B. No Tickets can be had except by Members direct from the Society's House.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming Number must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 22d, and BILLS for insertion by the 24th instant.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. CLXXII.—

ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in No. 172 of "The Edinburgh Review" are requested to be sent to the Publishers by Wednesday, the 31st inst.; and BILLS on or before Friday, April the 2d.

39 Paternoster Row,

March 20, 1847.

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